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CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 245 *18 December 1980*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

Delegations Present CSCE With Proposals on Issues BB 1
Romanian Ten Proposals BB 1
Hungarian Proposals BB 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Porybny Says NATO 'Meddling' in Polish Affairs [RUDE PRAVO 16 Dec] D 1
FRG's Genscher Arrives, Welcomed by Chnoupek D 2
Doubts About Appointment of Haig Reported D 2
Rohlicek Receives Visiting Afghan Bank Governor D 2
Polednik Receives PDRY Youth Union Delegation D 3
Husak, Strougal Greet Lao Leader on Birthday [Vientiane] D 3
Indra Chairs Federal Assembly Presidium Meeting D 4
Federal Assembly Opens 20th Joint Session D 4
Draft Budget Session D 5
Economy Discusse D 6
Slovak National Council Session Opens 17 Dec D 6
Lenart Chairs Slovak Front Presidium Meeting D 7
Czech National Council Approves 1981 State Plan D 7
Kapek Chairs Meeting of Prague Party Committee D 7
Stresses Economic Questions D 7
Husak Thanks Ostrava Miners Collectives for Pledges D 8
Briefs: Bilak Receives GDR Ambassador; Afghan Construction Projects; Syrian Minister's Visit; Irrigation In Slovakia; TV Mast Fire Damage; Surveys of Mineral Resources D 9

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Article on Soviet-GDR Relations Cited E 1
DPA Comment E 1
Honecker Awards DKP Leader, Speaks on FRG Relations E 1
People's Chamber Passes 1981 Plans, Leaders Speak E 2
Increased Defense Spending [DPA] E 3
Stoph Address E 4
Mittag Speech E 6
Fischer on Consular Agreements E 7
SED's Schuerer Speaks On 1981 Draft Economic Plan [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13-14 Dec] E 8
Reportage on Visit by Sri Lankan Foreign Minister E 15
Fischer, Hameed Dinner Toasts E 15
Meeting With Stoph [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16 Dec] E 16
Talks With Fischer E 16
Departure 17 Dec E 17
Stoph Meets With Argentina's Estrada 16 Dec E 17
SED's Grueneburg Reaffirms Support for PLO E 17
Official Signs Aid Agreements in Ethiopia E 18
Railroads Accept Allies Ruling on Equipment Removal [DPA] E 18
SED's Herrmann Addresses GDR National Front E 18
Transportation Shift to Railroads Outlined E 19
Briefs: SED Delegation Return From USSR; Microelectronics Accord With CSSR; Tax Exemption Agreement; Chemical Agreement With France E 20

HUNGARY

National Assembly Session Opens in Budapest F 1
New Women's Council Chairman Appointment Reported F 1
Briefs: Cooperation Talks With USSR F 1

POLAND

State, Solidarity Leaders Attend Gdynia Ceremony G 1
Szczecin Ceremony Marks December 1979 Events G 1
Solidarity Official Speaks G 2
Szczecin Voivoda Address G 4
GLOS PRACY, ZYCIE WARSZAWY on December 1970 Events G 5
GLOS PRACY Calls For Removing Seeds of Adventurism G 5
Jacek Kuron: PZPR Role Must Be 'Redefined' G 6
[Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER 12 Dec]
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Scores KOR's Political Motives G 8
Tarnowskie Gory Railroad Workers Issue Work Appeal G 9
Film Distribution Personnel Form New Union G 9
Pinkowski Meets Branch Trade Union Group G 9
[TRYBUNA LUDU 11 Dec]
'First Stage' of New Trade Union Act Completed G 10
[TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Dec]
Official on Coal Supply Cuts to Certain Industries G 11
ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI Stresses Ideological Vigilance G 11
Central Committee Member Discusses Party's Role [KULTURA] G 12
Pinkowski Chairs Economic Reform Commission Meeting G 13
Role of Catholics in National Reform Viewed [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] G 13
Meeting Stresses Journalistic Responsibility [TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Dec] G 14
L'HUMANITE Cites Journalist Association's Bratkowski [13 Dec] G 14
'Expert' Cited on Entrenched State Bureaucracy G 15
[Brussels LE SOIR 13 Dec]
Jagielski Speaks at Lodz Party Aktivs Meeting [TRYBUNA LUDU 10 Dec] G 16
Party Aktivs Review Socioeconomic Problems G 17
Kania at Plock G 17
Moczar at Kielce G 17
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Supplement on Rural Self-Government G 18
Agriculture Minister Interview [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] G 18
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Role of Peasant Farms in Economy G 18

ROMANIA

USSR's Baybakov Holds Planning Talks in Bucharest H 1
Ceausescu Meets With Madagascar Ambassador H 1
Niculescu Confers With Hungarian Finance Official H 1
Jordanian Ministers Receive Special Envoy Pungan H 1
RCP's Popescu Attends Cuban Party Congress H 2
Cazacu, Delegation Attend Israeli Labor Congress H 2
RCP Greets Angolan Ruling Party Congress [SCINTEIA 17 Dec] H 2
RCP Central Committee Plenum Concludes 17 Dec H 3
Legislative Chamber Adopts Budget, Other Bills H 3
Briefs: CSSR Journalists Protocol H 3

YUGOSLAVIA

Seserinac Says Polish Events Deny Bloc Theses [BORBA 15 Dec] I 1
Soviet Deputy Premier Smirnov Departs 16 Dec I 2
Protocol Signed With Soviet Scientific Delegation I 3
Romanian Front Chairman Dobrin Meets Rakocevic I 3

Sundic Views Haig Appointment, Future U.S. Policy I 3
Mijatovic, Delegation Leave for Italy, Vatican I 4
Minic Addresses Council on Nonaligned Movement [MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA] I 5
LCY Central Committee Reviews Foreign Policy I 12
Federal Executive Council Views Budget Shortfall I 12
Bajra Views Group-Ownership Relations in Media [BORBA 3 Dec] I 13

DELEGATIONS PRESENT CSCE WITH PROPOSALS ON ISSUES

Romanian Ten Proposals

AU181016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--In an address made on December 17 in the plenum of the Madrid conference of the CSCE participating states, Romanian chief delegate, Ambassador Ion Datcu made an extensive presentation of the ten concrete proposals circulated by Romania as official documents of the all-European conference, proposals which express the conception of Romania's president Nicolae Ceausescu about the ways and modalities of developing the collaboration, promoting the detente, disarmament and security in Europe and the world over.

The Romanian chief delegate stressed that the new Romanian initiatives pursue the securing of conditions for the integral application of the 1975 summit-made commitments of Helsinki on the one hand, and the promotion and continuous development of the spirit of the principles and targets of the Final Act in keeping with the demands of European realities, with the interests of independence, freedom, progress and security of all nations, on the other.

We wish to reaffirm on this occasion, too, stated the Romanian ambassador, the firm confidence expressed from the very beginning by Romania's Government; namely that all states will understand the imperatives inposed by the realities of international life and, aware of their responsibilities, will cooperate in a constructive climate of understanding and mutual regard, and will do their utmost, in order to be up to the people's expectations, to secure most substantive positive results at the Madrid conference.

Then, pointing out that in this stage, when the assessment of the implementation of the Final Act has practically come to an end, and when a large number of concrete proposals have been advanced by various states, the time has come for the Madrid conference to take real steps on the road of detente, security and cooperation in Europe, to contribute to eliminating the international tension, to the resumption of the policy of detente, cooperation and observance of independence.

The ten Romanian proposals--the speaker said--reflect our country's wish to contribute to the Madrid conference's success, approaching priority themes and tasks of the process inaugurated in Helsinki in 1975. These proposals illustrate Romania's preoccupation for the promotion of both security and cooperation in Europe. The proposal regarding the ensured continuity of the CSCE, entitled "The Institutional Followup of the Conference" is a systematic presentation of the suggestions and ideas constantly promoted by Romania, at the Madrid conference too, referring to the convening of the next conference which our country has offered to host in Bucharest, the organization of its preparatory meeting, the organization of meetings of participating states' experts, the role of the UN Economic Commission for Europe and of UNESCO, as well as to a permanent system meant to function in between the conferences.

Referring to another proposal advanced by Romania--the convening of a conference on heightening the confidence and on disarmament in Europe, as part and parcel of the CSCE process--the Romanian ambassador presented the Romanian outlook on such a conference, stressing that it should have as final target the achievement of general and complete disarmament stipulated as such in the Helsinki Final Act.

Presenting Romania's proposal on the conclusion of an all-European treaty on non-recourse to force, the Romanian representative stated that the drafting of such a treaty might turn into a most efficient means apt to give course [as received] to every state's obligation not to resort to force in the relations with the other participating states, with all states of the world.

Romania's representative then presented the other proposals of Romania regarding the struggle against war propaganda, against racism and fascism, the expansion and diversification of collaboration in industry, science and technique, culture and education, agriculture, contacts among youth, stressing that they fit in a unitary conception about the promotion of European cooperation, of security on the continent, and pregnantly demonstrate Romania's resolve to work for the seeking out and achievement of generally-acceptable solutions in all chapters of the Final Act, allowing for speeded up implementation of the Helsinki-made decisions, apt to help enlarging the relations of collaboration on multiple planes among nations, the building of a united Europe where all peoples may develop fully, in freedom and independence, sheltered against any foreign immixture, and may enjoy the fruits of collaboration and peace on our continent and the world over.

Hungarian Proposals

LD161338 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Madrid, 15 Dec (MTI)--MTI correspondent Miklos Lehel reporting: On December 15 the Madrid meeting entered its last week before the Christmas break. In keeping with the adopted agenda and working order of the meeting, the delegations began submitting their proposals concerning deepening European security and cooperation and further development of the process of detente. The proposals will be discussed in depth when the meeting resumes operation on Jan 20.

The Hungarian delegation tabled the following motions:

1. Hungarian proposals concerning support of little-spoken languages by states and institutions

2. Hungarian proposal concerning the promotion of program [of] exchange and other relations between radios and televisions

3. Hungarian proposal concerning the promotion of contacts between youth organizations and facilitating youth travel

4. Hungarian proposal concerning the promotion of the spread of marketing technical information

5. Hungarian proposal concerning the abolishment of technical barriers to trade

6. Joint Hungarian-Bulgarian proposal concerning promotion of the inclusion of small- and medium-size enterprises in East-West trade

7. Joint Hungarian-Bulgarian-Czechoslovak proposal concerning the creation of favourable conditions through administrative measures to East-West industrial cooperation.

PORYBNY SAYS NATO 'MEDDLING' IN POLISH AFFAIRS

AU171415 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 80 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the column "We Comment:" "Intolerable Interference"]

[Text] The communique issued last Friday at the conclusion of the NATO Council's session in Brussels is an unconscionable attempt on the part of Western countries, obviously inspired from Washington, to meddle in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic, to sharpen the political situation and to incite the antisocialist forces in that country.

The government circles in the United States and other Western countries are making no secret of the fact that their sympathies lie with those forces and people in Poland who are now openly speaking against the socialist nature of the state, against the friendship of Polish and Soviet people and against Poland's ties of alliance with other socialist countries. Thus, when such demands--like the one saying that, allegedly, Poland should now have a "free possibility to decide on its future;" demands combined with gross attacks against the Soviet Union--appear in the communique on the Brussels Nato pact foreign ministers session, they can be understood in this context only as an expression of support for those who would like to tear Poland out of the socialist community.

Surely one can scarcely suspect the NATO Council of wanting to be a guarantor of Poland's choice in favor of socialism. On the other hand, all past experience shows that, everywhere and in all circumstances, imperialism is always the guarantor of forces striving to destroy socialism, to break the unity of socialist countries and to weaken their defense bond--the Warsaw Pact. It is as the PZPR organ, TRYBUNA LUDU, remarked in connection with the Brussels session of the NATO pact Council: "This is part of the war of nerves conducted at Poland's cost against the defense coalition of the Warsaw Pact," adding that "membership in the socialist community is the guarantee of our security and of the inviolability of our borders. It is the shield protecting the calm course of the socialist renewal in our country."

The direction from which the wind blew in Brussels was also testified to by the resolution passed at the same time by the U.S. Senate. This resolution proceeds from the fabrications of both the CIA and the Pentagon and of other American official sources about the situation in Poland and about Poland's relations with the Soviet Union. It calls upon President Carter to "consider eventual measures against the Soviet Union," measures into which the American allies in Western Europe are to be dragged, too.

The aggravation of tension around Poland also has a second aim, according to Washington's ideas: to bind the West European countries even closer to the new orientation of American foreign policy, aimed at sharpening tension in the world and at increasing armament. The world agencies have reported from Brussels that French Government circles, which have always highly valued good political and trade relations with the Soviet Union, are aware of this aim.

It is sufficient to recall that at the time U.S. Secretary of State Muskie was talking in Brussels about economic sanctions against the USSR, the French Rhone-Poulenc Company was signing a 10-year contract with Soviet trade representatives on the exchange of goods worth Fr30 billion, which is one of the largest trade contracts ever concluded between an individual Western firm and the Soviet Union.

The U.S. endeavor to push through the unconditional annual 3-percent increase of military budgets has met with the same lack of understanding on the part of several West European countries.

As to the NATO member states agreeing, in the Brussels communique, on interfering in Poland's internal affairs, this merely confirms that in disrupting socialism, the imperialist states always find a common language.

The American senators, as well as the White House and the governments of other capitalist countries, should realize that "Poland," as its top representatives stressed during the recent Moscow meeting of leading party and state figures of the Warsaw Pact member countries, "was, is and will be a socialist state and a firm link of the concordant family of socialist countries."

It is as said in Moscow: "Socialist Poland, the PZPR and the Polish people may firmly rely of the fraternal solidarity and support of the Warsaw Pact member countries."

None of this will be changed by any communique, even the most provocative, from a session of the foreign ministers of NATO pact countries.

The shameless meddling of the NATO Council in the internal affairs of a Warsaw Pact member country can end in only one way--failure.

FRG'S GENSCHER ARRIVES, WELCOMED BY CHNOUPEK

LD181022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal foreign minister of the FRG, arrived today in Czechoslovakia for an official visit at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs.

At Ruzyne Airport the guest was welcomed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and by other representatives of the ministry. Also present was Jiri Goetz, Czechoslovak ambassador to the FRG, and Juergen Diesel, FRG ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

DOUBTS ABOUT APPOINTMENT OF HAIG REPORTED

LD172112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The appointment of General Alexander Haig to the post of U.S. secretary of state in Reagan's administration has aroused in Washington and, above all, in circles of the Democratic Party a number of questions. Our permanent New York correspondent Michal Stasz cables:

Haig, who was the commander in chief of forces in the North Atlantic pact, is one of the advocates of the so-called hard line and even had the intention of trying for the office of U.S. president using that program when he resigned 2 years ago. Haig's dazzling military career remains shrouded in mystery. Kissinger and Nixon allegedly helped him considerably in his promotion to the rank of general, allowing him thus to pass over several dozens of more senior colonels. Haig's role in the Watergate scandal, too remains unexplained. Several members of the future Senate do not conceal that Haig will have to explain his role. President-elect Ronald Reagan made no comment on either of the questions posed. He appointed Haig to the post of secretary of state only because he allegedly fits the post.

ROHLICEK RECEIVES VISITING AFGHAN BANK GOVERNOR

LD171656 Prague CTK in English 1517 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 17 Dec (CETEKA)--Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here Wednesday Governor of the Afghan Central Bank Gholam Hossain Jowayni, currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed questions of developing cooperation between the two countries.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES PDRY YOUTH UNION DELEGATION

LD172146 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today a delegation of the Yemeni Socialist Union of Youth. It is headed by its general secretary, ('Umar Iyad Akhdarani), member of the Supreme People's Council of the PDRY and of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party. The delegation came to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Youth Union.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET LAO LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

BK151536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 2300 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Greetings messages from Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, to Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] premier--dates not given]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan:

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Czechoslovak people and in my own name, I am very happy to extend our most intimate congratulations to you.

The Czechoslovak communists and working people highly value you, Comrade, as a prominent leader of the party and state of the LPDR, as a tireless fighter for the freedom and glorious future of the Lao people and as a man who has long sacrificed everything for the revolutionary struggle. All this cannot be separated from the victories of the Lao revolution, the founding of the LPDR and the successful advance on the path of socialism built on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We highly value your resolute endeavors aimed at consolidating the administration, developing the economy, culture and future of your country, and increasing the international role and position of your country. We highly value your contribution to consolidating the solidarity of and strengthening in all aspects the friendship and fraternal cooperation among the countries of the socialist family in their struggle to attain lasting peace and security for the countries of Southeast Asia and the world.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our tribute to you, Comrade, as a close and intimate friend of the Czechoslovak people and as one who has been greatly hailed for your contribution to strengthening the fraternal friendship and solidarity between our parties and peoples.

We remember with great joy our meetings and talks during the visit of the Czechoslovak party-state delegation to your beautiful country--a visit which greatly contributed to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Czechoslovak and Lao peoples.

We wholeheartedly wish you, beloved Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, good health, happiness and great successes in your fruitful tasks and high responsibilities. We likewise wish for the prosperity and happiness of the Lao people who are determined to advance along the path leading to a bright future.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, secretary general of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the CSSR.

Dear Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan:

On the occasion of your 60th birthday, on behalf of the entire Czechoslovak people, the CSSR Government and in my own name, I am very happy to extend my congratulations, affection and fraternal respect to you, Comrade. I wish you happiness and new successes in the heavy but noble tasks you are carrying out in building developed socialism in your country for the prosperity and happiness of the fraternal Lao people.

On this occasion, I would like to express my strong confidence that the time-honored friendly relations and fraternal cooperation between the CSSR and the LPDR, to which you have fruitfully contributed, will be further enhanced and strengthened in the interest of our two peoples so that the solidarity and oneness of the socialist family will be further consolidated, thereby contributing to the victory of peace and progress in the world.

[Signed] Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR

INDRA CHAIRS FEDERAL ASSEMBLY PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD151426 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] The Federal Assembly Presidium chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met in Prague today.

The Presidium discussed and passed a report on the Federal Assembly's implementation of the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress in which the results of the political and working activity of our highest legislative body, its orgranizations and deputies in the past year of the third election period were critically evaluaged. The Presidium further passed a plan on the main tasks for the Federal Assembly in the first half of the next year. The tasks are organically linked with the positive results achieved in previous years.

The document says preparation for the 16th CPCZ Congress and tasks which will proceed from the congress debates, will have decisive influence on the activity of the state and economic bodies, including the bodies of the Federal Assembly and its deputies.

Election preparations will require increased activity by deputies in their election districts. Check-up activity, particularly that of the committees of the chambers of the Federal Assembly, will aim mainly at providing effective help in securing the tasks of the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, further development of socialist democracy and implementation of conclusions accepted in the third election period.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY OPENS 20TH JOINT SESSION

LD151748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1430 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] In the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ and president of the republic, the 20th joint meeting of the Chamber of People and Chamber of Nations of the Federal Assembly opened in Prague this afternoon. Vaclav Klement reports:

The chambers first discussed a proposal of 63 Federal Assembly deputies to pass a constitutional law on ending the election period of representative bodies. Deputy Jan Marko substantiated the proposal; then representatives of the constitutional legal committees of both chambers expressed their views on the subject, and finally the law was unanimously passed by the deputies.

The law basically ends the election period of all representative bodies 4 months before their time so that new elections to both chambers of the Federal Assembly, the Czech and Slovak National Councils, and the national committees of all grades can take place in June 1981. By starting a pre-election campaign soon after the 16th congress of the party, when the conclusions of the congress are worked out, conditions will be created for making the implementation of the conclusions of the congress the common task of the members of the party as well as of other working people. Having the elections in June 1981 will enable a natural transfer of the precongress activity of the working people to the pre-election preparations during which the candidates of the National Front, along with the electors, could take part in the creation of election programs. Representative bodies and their deputies will in this way gain 4 months for a thorough preparation of the state budget for the following year, and also their care for implementation of the tasks for the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will increase and deepen. So much for the first point on the agenda.

A few minutes ago both chambers began a discussion on the governmental draft of a law on the state plan for the development of the national economy, and the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1981. At the moment Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, is giving his views on the first governmental draft. In the opening part of his speech he described the results and also some problems of the economic development in this year and in the whole Sixth 5-Year Plan, and now he is analyzing in detail the basic aims of the plan for 1981.

After Comrade Vaclav Hula's speech, the joint meeting of both chambers will continue with a speech from Leopold Ler, federal minister of finance, who will substantiate the draft of the state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1981.

Also present at the meeting were: Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Lenart, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party, Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the party; Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Jindrich Polednik, secretaries of the Central Committee of the party; Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party, Miroslav Capka, chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ, and other representatives of our political and public life.

At the opening of the meeting the participants paid tribute to the memory of the deceased member of the Presidium of the Federal Assembly, chairman of the Mandate and Immunity Commission, national artist Julius Lorincz.

Draft Budget Session

LD161141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] The 20th joint session of the Federal Assembly's Chamber of the Nations and the Chamber of the People continued in Prague today with a discussion on the government-proposed bills on the state plan of development of the national economy of the CSSR for 1981 and the draft state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for 1981.

It was attended by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, Federal Assembly Chairman Alois Indra, and other members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek and Jozef Lenart; candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium Milos Jakes; CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno and Josef Haman; party Central Committee Secretariat member Marie Kabrhelova; and the chairman of the Central Control and Auditing Commission Government, representatives of organs of political parties and social organizations of the National Front, the chairmen of the two national councils, and further guests.

The first to speak in the discussion was Vincencia Cambalova, deputy of the Chamber of the Nations. She spoke about the development of working initiatives to mark the 16th party congress and elections to representative bodies in the Kosice heavy engineering works.

Capital investment construction as one of the basic factors of development of the national economy was the theme of the speech of Ernest Balog, deputy of the Chamber of the Nations. He stressed the necessity of concentrating investment means on a speedy completion of projects.

Helena Floesslerova, deputy of the Chamber of the People, recalled that the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of working people depends on the creation of resources. She said the necessity of sensitively and timely reacting to the needs of the internal market is closely related to that.

Economy Discussed

LD161416 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Vaclav Klement reports on today's Federal Assembly session:

A moment ago the deputies concluded their discussion on the draft state plan for the development of the national economy and on the budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for next year, which were expounded yesterday by Deputy Federal Premier Vaclav Hula and Minister of Finance Leopold Ler.

The extensive discussion, in which 14 deputies spoke, dealt with all important issues related with the economy for next year, the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In the discussion Deputy Milan Felix spoke about important tasks of the scientific-research base. He stated, among other things, that a speedy elaboration of principles of the "Set of Measures" applying to the scientific-research base should be started, thus creating new conditions which would lead, in harmony with production, to higher efficiency. We have to expend all efforts, he said, to achieve for the national economy the best possible results from the means allocated to scientific-technical development.

Questions of cooperation, specialization and international cooperation were the subject of the speech of Deputy Michal Baran. He demanded a more consistent realization of our economic plans with the USSR and other CEMA member-countries, since it is the only possible way of strengthening our technical and investment development and of reducing dependence on imports from nonsocialist countries. After all, 10 CEMA member states produce 33 percent of world industrial production.

All deputies stressed the importance of fulfilling the tasks of the state plan from the point of view of ensuring for the state budget sufficient financial resources and as the only way of preserving high living standards.

After the winding-up speeches of the rapporteurs, the deputies cast their votes on the draft plan and budget for next year. Both bills were passed unanimously.

The joint session of the two chambers is now discussing the government-proposed bill on the Federal Office for the Press and Information.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS 17 DEC

LD172320 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The 18th session of the Slovak National Council opened in Bratislava this afternoon.

The deliberations were opened by Viliam Salgovic, Presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council, who welcomed the members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Slovak Premier Peter Colotka and further guests.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD172308 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the Slovak Socialist Republic National Front met in Bratislava today under its chairman, Jozef Lenart, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee.

CZECH NATIONAL COUNCIL APPROVES 1981 STATE PLAN

LD171634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council today approved the bill on the state economic development plan and the state budget of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1981. Vaclav Klement reports on the proceedings:

The 18th meeting of the Czech National Council, the last one this year, ended a few minutes ago. A substantial part of today's deliberation was devoted to the discussion of the 1981 state plan and budget. The discussion followed yesterday's addresses by Stanislav Razl, deputy Czech premier; Jorsolav Tlapak, minister of finances; and Josef Smola, joint speaker of the deputies' committees.

Thirteen deputies participated in the discussion and they pointed out the complexity of the tasks to come and methods for their fulfillment.

All deputies expressed support for the drafts of the state plan and budget for 1981 and pointed out that in order to fulfill the demanding tasks, mobilization of the creative energy of our working people is necessary, as well as a higher activity by everybody and a consistent and creative implementation of the package of measures. They expressed their full support for the Czech SR Government and its endeavors to master through intensive and consistent work the tasks of the 1981 plan and budget.

The two bills on the state development plan and the state budget for 1981 were unanimously approved by the deputies.

Following the 18th meeting, the Czech National Council Presidium held a meeting. The Presidium declared the new bills as passed and it then concluded the autumn session of the highest Czech representative body.

KAPEK CHAIRS MEETING OF PRAGUE PARTY COMMITTEE

LD171556 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Prague City CPCZ Committee is discussing today the fulfillment of the conclusiolns of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee in the sphere of economy and the plan of the activity of the bodies of the city party committee up to the 16th congress of the party.

The deliberations are chaired by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague City Party Committee.

Stresses Economic Questions

LD172320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The CPCZ City Committee held a session in Prague today. It discussed the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 18th session of the party Central Committee in the sphere of Prague's economy and discussed the activities of the organs of the city party committee up to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The report of the city CPCZ committee Presidium noted that the course toward a consistent fulfillment of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee at raising exactingness, conscious discipline and involvement of communists is gradually marking the practice of primary organizations and has been reflected at party membership meetings in the framework of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Even though the plan has been fulfilled in Prague industries, on the whole, since the beginning of the year in the production of goods, the course toward the fulfillment of the planned tasks is very uneven. It will be necessary to fight until the last days of the year for an internal balance between the individual tasks of the plan and for the fulfillment of economic agreements and the variety of goods.

At the close of the meeting, Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chief secretary of the city party committee, recalled that it was necessary for all officials and members of the party to pay the greatest attention possible to economic questions, especially to the links between science and production and, thus, also to increasing labor productivity in Prague industries.

He also stressed that the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the application of the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy" contribute to an economic growth of the capital city and to an improvement of the living standards of its inhabitants.

HUSAK THANKS OSTRAVA MINERS COLLECTIVES FOR PLEDGES

LD172358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent replies to the collectives of the brigades of socialist labor at the Ostrava-Karvina collieries and the new Klement Gottwald foundry. These collectives informed him about their pledges during his visit to Ostrava.

The pledges are a convincing testimony to the development of the broad working initiative of the miners and metallurgy workers of the Ostrava region devoted to the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 60th anniversary of the foundation of our party. The pledges are aimed at the fulfillment of a number of tasks. Their main purpose is to contribute to a successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the plan for 1980, to a permanent increase in the productivity of labor, to improvement in the organization of work preparation, to the perfect mastery of technology and new technologies, and to the use of reserves in individual places of work. A number of collectives adopted demanding long-term programs of work and [word indistinct] for the fulfillment of the tasks of the years to come.

Comrade Gustav Husak thanked these collectives for their everyday steadfast work and for their endeavor and for the all round support they give in the most important spheres of the national economy to the fulfillment of the economic and social policy of our party.

The same high praise belongs to the competing collectives of the North Bohemian brown coal basin who, through their record results and commitment, want to make the most effective contribution to the preparations of the 16th party congress.

Comrade Gustav Husak expressed the conviction that their example will meet with a response and following among other brigades of socialist labor and among the working people employed in other branches of the national economy in our country, and that the broad initiative in honor of the 16th congress of the party will become a powerful force in ensuring the tasks of 1981 and the entire Seventh 5-Year Plan.

BRIEFS

BILAK RECEIVES GDR AMBASSADOR--Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, in Prague today received GDR Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Gerd Koenig, who is concluding his stay in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 16 Dec 80 LD]

AFGHAN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS--Kabul, 15 Dec (CETEKA)--Three large contracts for Czechoslovak construction and road-building machinery were signed here today at the Afghan Ministry of Water Resources and Energy by representatives of three Czechoslovak foreign trade corporations. The equipment will be purchased under a 90-million dollar credit granted to Afghanistan by Czechoslovakia last March. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1702 GMT 15 Dec 80 LD]

SYRIAN MINISTER'S VISIT--A delegation of the Syrian Ministry of Local Administration led by Minister 'Adnan Dabbagh, ended its stay in the CSSR on 1 December. At Ruzyne Airport the delegation was seen off by Josef Jung, minister of interior of the Czech Socialist Republic. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

IRRIGATION IN SLOVAKIA--More than 210,000 hectares of land in Slovakia are irrigated at the moment; by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan the irrigated area will increase to 340,000 hectares. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Dec 80 p 1 AU]

TV MAST FIRE DAMAGE--Damaged cable insulation led to fire at the Dubnik television transmitter mast recently. The fire destroyed electrical equipment. The transmitter is out of operation at the moment. [Prague MLADA FRONTA In Czech 6 Dec 80 p 7 AU]

SURVEYS OF MINERAL RESOURCES--According to Josef Pravda, chairman of the Czech Geological Office, the Slany and Frenstat-West coalfields, the exploration of which was completed 2 years ago, promise to yield on the aggregate more than 400 million tons of high-quality, mostly cokable, bituminous coal. In the seventh 5-year period exploration of bituminous coal deposits will focus on the Celadne-Krasne area in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin and on the Mseno basin near Melnik. They should yield, along with other explorations, additional reserves of at least 300 million tons of high-quality bituminous coal. In the seventh 5-year period attention will also be paid to promising areas of the North Bohemia brown coal basin, the South Moravia lignite mines and to seeking possibilities of increasing domestic extraction of crude oil and natural gas. Possibilities of renewing gold extraction are also being studied--Zlate Horty and the vicinity of the village Celina-Psi Hory near the Slapy dam appear to be the most promising areas in that respect. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 9 Dec 80 p 1 AU]

HONECKER ARTICLE ON SOVIET-GDR RELATIONS CITED

LD161310 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0225 GMT 16 Dec 80

[From the "Press Review"]

[Text] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND publishes the text of an article by Erich Honecker for the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. The article is headed "The Soviet Union--Main Force in the Socialist Community," with regard to the GDR-USSR alliance, it is stated: "There is great strength in our alliance. In its entire work, the SED is guided, as stated in our party program, by the historic truth that the vital interests of the German Democratic Republic as a socialist state of workers and peasants accord with the interests of the Soviet Union and socialist community of states. It proceeds from the premise that the GDR can only accomplish its historic tasks in cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries."

DPA Comment

LD161314 Hamburg DPA in German 1216 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] East Berlin, 16 Dec (DPA)—Chairman of the GDR State Council and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker has again underlined the special role of the Soviet Union and its communist party in the Eastern bloc. "The store of experience of the party of Lenin," he writes in an article for the December issue of the international communist journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM published in today's NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, is "of fundamental importance." The "general validity" of Soviet experience is becoming all the more apparent "the further the Soviet Union progresses along the road to communism." But this does not mean simple mechanical acceptance or imitation, but rather that in each country answers are to be found that are relevant to particular conditions.

In the article, which was probably written several weeks ago, Honecker highlights the need for the "unity and cohesion of our community." He also calls for further progress in detente and toward disarmament. He accuses the West, and particularly the United States, of a "policy of confrontation, threats and boycotts". He says that the West is attempting to eliminate the approximate military balance and achieve superiority over the eastern alliance.

Honecker reports almost verbatim a statement in his speech at the beginning of October to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the GDR that a war will never be started "from our socialist state." Now, as then, he adds that "unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the imperialist Federal Republic."

HONECKER AWARDS DKP LEADER, SPEAKS ON FRG RELATIONS

LD151330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1234 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN)--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, in Berlin on Monday, presented Hermann Gautier, deputy chairman of the German Communist Party [DKP] with the Karl Marx Order. The highest GDR award was awarded to Hermann Gautier on the occasion of his 60th birthday by the chairman of the GDR Council of State at the proposal of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee.

In his address, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the successful work for decades by Hermann Gautier in the service of the working class and in the ranks of the communist party. In his work as deputy chairman of the DKP he has gained high regard for his great commitment to communist ideals and the strengthening of the party. Hermann Gautier at all times supported courageously peace, detente, and international friendship.

The SED and GDR follow with great appreciation and solidarity the DKP's activity at the national and international levels, Erich Honecker said. True to the best traditions of German communists, it stands in the front line in the fight for the interests of the working class and all workers of the FRG.

The GDR will never forget that it was the communists of the FRG who, from the very first hour, supported the international recognition of the first socialist state of workers and peasants on German soil, Honecker emphasized. Today the DKP is fighting in the service of national and international interests of the FRG for the further normalization of relations between the two German states, according to the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is a great contribution towards the peace and the happiness of the peoples.

Erich Honecker noted that a great hullaballoo has been made in the FRG about GDR foreign policy, which allegedly is aimed at drawing away from the FRG. That is, of course, not the case. For over three decades the GDR, in agreement with its allies, has been fighting unwaveringly for peace, detente and disarmament. This will continue, Erich Honecker emphasized.

In view of the importance of relations between the GDR and FRG for maintaining peace and the cooperation of states with differing social orders, the GDR will continue to strive to improve relations between the GDR and the FRG, while observing the principles of equality and equal security, Erich Honecker said.

We are still of the opinion, Erich Honecker continued, that not only the GDR but both German states have a great responsibility to ensure that the process of detente is continued and political detente is supplemented through military detente.

The way problems are today we shall have to pay even greater attention in the future to questions of arms limitation and disarmament, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State emphasized. Neither "counterarming" nor the arms race are, in our opinion, calculated to solve the problems of our time and of the future. Therefore, the GDR keeps an open mind on all endeavors which serve peace and the cooperation of the peoples.

Hermann Gautier expressed touching gratitude for the honor bestowed on him by the first socialist state on German soil. He also sees it as a lofty appreciation of all communists in the FRG who, particularly today, are doing their utmost to safeguard peace and normalize relations between the FRG and the GDR. The DKP is united in solidarity with the SED in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann. It will continue to do everything for the peaceful future of Europe.

Present at the award ceremony were Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and president of the GDR People's Chamber; Herbert Haeber, member of the SED Central Committee; Heinz Eichler, secretary of the Council of State; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, state secretary and head of the chancellory of the chairman of the Council of State. Members of the Presidium and secretaries of the DKP Executive, Jupp Angenfort and Karl-Heinz Schroeder, were also present.

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER PASSES 1981 PLANS, LEADERS SPEAK

LD171524 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0920 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN)--The 12th meeting of the GDR People's Chamber was opened today at 1000 central European time in Berlin by the president of the People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann. At the beginning of the meeting the people's representatives commemorated Deputy Rudi Singer, who died on 1 November.

The Presidium submitted a 10-point agenda which was unanimously adopted by the deputies. The agenda includes the bills on the 1981 economic and state budget plans, which have already been widely discussed by the working people of the GDR and in People's Chamber Committees. Other business includes bills on the consular treaties between the GDR and the United States, Mali, Nicaragua and Ecuador, bills of the boards of lawyers of the GDR and bills on management, planning and organization of livestock breeding.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, moved the bills on the 1981 economic plan and state budget. He said he was certain that in the year of the 10th SED Congress the economic plan would become the work program of all the people. He said that over 1.2 million suggestions had been made with regard to the bills. The creative initiatives of the working people in preparation for the party congress presented favorable starting conditions for ensuring a further high increase in performance for the strengthening of the GDR. The key to further success in the implementation of the unity of economic and social policy lay mainly in encouraging the initiatives of the people in socialist competition organized by the trade unions.

Finance Minister Dr Werner Schmieder moved the bill on the 1981 state budget plan. He stressed that the plan is aimed at the systematic continuation of the policy of peace and socialism in accordance with the decisions of the 13th meeting of the SED Central Committee. He said that the bill set the task of earning revenue of over M164 billion. The planned increase in revenue of approximately M9.1 million over the previous year indicated the high level of development in economic performance. This was the basis for the stable and balanced financial policy of the socialist state. Dr Schmieder said it is a fundamental task to obtain maximum effect from every GDR mark for greater efficiency and higher quality for the benefit of the people.

After the bills had been moved by Willi Stoph and Dr Werner Schmieder, the spokesmen of the 11 People's Chamber committees presented their views on the bills that had been moved. On behalf of the committees for industry, construction and transport, for constitution and law, and for budget and finance, Reinhard Sommer gave this approval to the bills. He noted the work of the deputies in plants and combines in preparation for the meeting, during which the attention of the responsible ministers and managing directors had been drawn to the need to raise in future the share of rationalization investment and its efficiency.

Deputy Horst Brasch spoke on behalf of all the committees that had discussed the bill on the state budget. He assumed that in the coming year 75 percent of the revenue for the state budget would come from the publicly-owned economy. In the opinion of the budget and finance committee the main means for reducing costs lay in the cutting of input consumption.

Increased Defense Spending

LD172132 Hamburg DPA in German 1356 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt] East Berlin, 17 Dec (DPA) The 1981 budget submitted to the GDR's People's Chamber provides for an 8.4 percent increase in defense spending. Defense expenditure in 1981 is to amount to just under M10.2 billion, compared with the budget figure of about M9.4 billion for 1980. Expenditure on internal security, including border security, is to rise by 6.5 percent to about M3.9 billion.

Investments in the economy will not be increased in 1981 and were not increased in the current year. The one exception is the industrial ministries for whom a 2.5 percent increase is scheduled (2.4 percent in the current year). The plan calls for a massive 16 percent increase in foreign trade turnover (12 percent in the current year).

The budget provides for a high increase in subsidies for consumer prices (essential goods and tariffs, fares and rents); in 1981 they will total M19.8 billion compared with M16.4 billion in the current year.

Stoph Address

LD171906 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 17 Dec 80

["From the speech by Willi Stoph moving the bill on the 1981 economic plan"--ADN heading]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN)--Moving the bill on the GDR's 1981 economic plan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph said in his speech that the end of 1980 was also the end of a 5-year plan in which the socialist economy of the GDR had received a further significant boost and in which the policy for the benefit of the people had been successfully continued. The year 1981 will be the great event in the life of the people, because "in a few months the 10th SED Congress will mark the next stage on our joint path in further shaping the developed socialist society in our republic."

Willi Stoph continued: "Shortly before the end of the decade we can estimate that the production and performance targets set for 1980 in industry, construction, agriculture transportation and other sectors of the economy will be achieved and exceeded."

"The commitments to exceed the state plan tasks in the production of industrial goods by 2 days' production throughout the economy will be met," Willi Stoph said. All this had been made possible by the creative initiatives of millions ofcitizens, through their indefatigable commitment and their great performances.

The draft plan for the coming year has again come into being as a result of wide discussion. Inspired by the initiative of the communists, the competition movement under the slogan "The Best for the 10th Party Congress, Everything for the Benefit of the People" had assumed unprecedented dimensions. The creative work of the working people and socialist competition organized by the trade unions were aimed at creating the most favorable starting conditions for the new plan year through high performances in these days and weeks. That was socialist democracy in action.

"In no capitalist state do workers in production, which is the most important sphere for human existence, possess such rights," Willi Stoph stated. "But those very people who want to refuse the workers in their factories the right to simply have their say have the nerve to preach to us. As our development shows, we can do without this. The worker and peasant power is developing in a stable and dynamic way in the GDR. True to the Constitution, the parties and the mass organizations in the National Front unite under the leadership of the party of the working class, the SED, all forces of the people for joint action for the further shaping of the socialist society."

The speaker stressed: "Socialism and peace comprise an indivisible unity. The preservation of peace and a lasting guarantee of peace is and will remain the vital question for mankind. Thus the conversation and consolidation of peace stood and stands at the center of the GDR's foreign policy."

Stoph pointed to the recent meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states, who reaffirmed that the international situation remains tense and complicated at the beginning of the new year.

"In view of the growing danger to peace and international security, the overall strengthening of the worker and peasant state is the most important condition for a successful continuation of our peace policy. The GDR will always meet all demands stemming from its membership in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA. This includes the military protection of socialism and its achievements in our country."

Stoph gave the assurance: "In proven fashion the GDR's foreign policy is and will remain directed toward the further consolidation of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist, fraternal countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism."

Stoph added: "It is on the strength of our family of peoples, on the cohesion of their relations in all spheres that our ability to guide the course of international events with increasingly lasting effect into the channels of peace depends to an equal extent. These factors also determine the successes in socialist and communist construction in individual socialist states. As socialist internationalists we are making a concrete contribution to the further consolidation of fraternal collaboration, for the overall strengthening of real socialism. Thus we are acting fully in the spirit of the recent Moscow declaration when we say that socialist Poland, the Polish United Workers' party and the Polish people can firmly rely on our fraternal solidarity and support. Poland is a socialist state, a firm member of the family os socialist countries, our socialist neighbors."

Regarding the Madrid meeting, Stoph said that it could help to stabilize detente, which the Helsinki Final Act laid down as a long-term program of peaceful coexistence. In particular, a decision to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe could be of great value in the present situation.

Steph stressed that in view of the aggravated international situation, the Gera speech by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gains even more in importance for GDR domestic and foreign policy. "This also applies to our relations with the FRG. Our relations with the FRG are based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and we are striving for normal, mutually advantageous relations, such as we maintain with many other countries of the world. A prerequisite for their normalization, is that the FRG proceed unreservedly from the premise of the existence of two sovereign states with different social systems. This includes rejecting interference in the GDR's internal affairs and its relations with third states and renouncing any policy which contradicts international law.

"We measure the FRG Government's actual readiness to maintain normal relations by the criterion of whether it is prepared to respect the GDR's sovereignty. This is particularly true with regard to recognition of the border between the GDR and FRG as a state border, respect for GDR state citizenship and the exchange of ambassadors."

The speaker added: "The GDR will continue to be guided by commonsense and good will. However, as before, we will continue to reject all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our sovereign state.

"Allow me from the rostrum of this high chamber to assure all peace-loving peoples that the GDR will always be a reliable partner in the struggle for peace andinternational security. Together with the other states of the socialist community it will increase its efforts to open up new prospects for the cause of peace and detente on the European Continent."

Willi Stoph then addressed himself in detail to the 1981 economic plan, which he said is directed toward the further overall strengthening of the GDR. "This plan continues the main task in its unity of economic and social policy as laid down in the program of the SED."

He said that the 1981 plan is aimed at continuing the dynamic economic development. Increasing growth is socialism's answer to the challenges of the 1980's.

The 1981 plan provides for an increase in produced national income to 105 percent, in production of industrial goods in the sphere of the industrial ministries to 105.8 percent and in labor productivity to 105 percent. "The net money income of the population and retail trade turnover are each to rise to 104 percent. The number of new or modernized housing units which are to be handed over to the people is 174,500, and this is 7 percent more than planned for 1980."

The most important condition for success is even greater attention to higher efficiency and quality of all work.

Closely linked with the tasks in science and technology in the field of materials economy is a more effective use of investments aimed at speeding up the intensification and rationalization of the process of economic reproduction [reproduktionsprozess].

Taking as the starting point the national income available domestically, the same high level of investment volume is to be employed as in 1980. The main thing, is, by means of intensification and rationalization, to achieve greater efficiency through science and technology.

With the 1981 economic plan the course toward further deepening socialist economic integration is being purposefully continued. Economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR is a keystone of the GDR's stable development.

With regard to GDR agriculture, Willi Stoph said, among other things, that yields in crop cultivation, particularly grain, potatoes, sugar beets and fodder, must be raised on the basis of the long-term program for land utilization, adherence to the amount of arable area laid down for 1981 and intensive cultivation of every square meter of land.

He described the large inventories of livestock as a solid foundation for the increasingly secure guarantee of supplies of meat and meat products to the population.

Willi Stoph pointed to the few days remaining to the end of the year and said that they were of particular importance. "Every effort now still made for fulfilling and overfulfilling the current plan with regard to quantity and quality pays double," he said. "It creates the conditions for a smooth transition to the new plan year and for high performances from the first working day on. In this way we can gain a solid starting position in order to be able to tackle swiftly the greater tasks in the first year of the new 5-year plan." Willi Stoph praised the many workteams that are already working according to the standards of the 1981 plan. In this way they are registering their vigorous support for the realization of the high targets of this plan.

The speaker stressed: "The success of our joint work will be largely determined by the extent to which state and economic officials cooperate on a basis of trust with trade union management on all questions of working and living conditions and create the best conditions for conducting socialist competition by the trade unions." It depends on the way in which, in the spirit of the youth act, they trust the young generation and allocate it responsibility and actively support the "party congress initiative of the FDJ."

Mittag Speech

DW172107 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1841 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt from speech delivered by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, on behalf of the SED faction in the discussion on the 1981 economic and budget plans at the 12th session of the People's Chamber on 17 December in Berlin--recorded]

[Text] Esteemed deputies, the SED faction fully and unreservedly approves of the bills on the 1981 national economy plan and the 1981 state budget plan. It imbues us with great satisfaction to see that with the 1981 national economy plan the policy is being continued to which we devoted ourselves since the eighth party congress, that is to say almost one decade ago.

It entailed growth, stability, full employment and national prosperity for the GDR. This way enormous social forces were set free which enabled the development of the advantages of socialism on a new and higher level. From this emerged those propelling forces which made our republic flourish as a country full of strength and optimism. More than ever before it is evident today that the German Democratic Republic is a socialist state, politically and economically, ideologically as well as with regard to its international position, based on solid and unshakable foundations. Its policy serves the well-being of its citizens as well as peace. In the unshakable alliance with the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics and with the other Warsaw Pact states everything is being done to safeguard the GDR's defensive strength at any time, and on any level.

Among the GDR people and all peace-loving peoples of the world the results of the meeting of leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member states elicited great satisfaction and approval. We most cordially thank Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, the head of the GDR delegation, for his performance and the entire work done by the GDR delegation.

What are the premises to proceed from in tackling the tasks for 1981? At the end of 1981 our national economy disposes of an amount of basic capital worth more than M700 billion. In the past decade the amount of the national economy's basic means has increased by M250 billion, that is to say by 54 percent. In the field of industry this growth rate amounted to 83 percent, in the field of agriculture and forestry to 64 percent and in the construction industry to more than double the amount. What is even more so is that this amount of basic capital today is of a quite different quality. The degree of automation of equipment in industry alone, in 1980 for example, amounts to 49 percent. Ten years ago it amounted to more than 33 percent. Roughly two-fifths of all industrial equipment is not older than 5 years. These are extremely favorable material starting conditions. It is a potential which has grown enormously, the correct and most purposeful use of which is one of the most crucial tasks in heading toward higher goals in efficiency and in the quality of work in 1981 and in the years to come and in achieving a much more favorable proportion between expenditures and results. This applies to the work performed in any enterprise and any combine, in any cooperative and in any scientific institution. All of them are required to make a substantially better use of what exists so as to achieve higher yields in the national economy. [applause]

Fischer on Consular Agreements

DW172146 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1850 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Excerpt from statement made by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer on the laws for consular agreements with the United States, Mali, Nicaragua and Ecuador at the 12th session of the GDR People's Chamber on 17 December in Berlin--recorded]

[Text] The shaping of relations between the GDR and the aforementioned states is being conducted in observance with the UN Charter as well as with the declaration on the principles of international law, the principles fixed with regard to friendly relations and cooperation between states which likewise were corroborated in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. This, among other things, includes the commitment of states to mutually respect their sovereign equality and their individuality as well as all rights inherent in sovereignty, such as, for instance, the issue of citizenship, and to refrain from any interference in internal and external affairs.

SED'S SCHUERER SPEAKS ON 1981 ECONOMIC DRAFT PLAN

AU171731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Dec 80 p 3

["About the 1981 National Economic Plan: From the Report by Gerhard Schuerer, Candidate Member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and Chairman of the State Planning Commission"]

[Text] Dear ladies and gentlemen comrades, the present draft plan proceeds from our party program. It is aimed at implementing the economic strategy for the eighties, developed at the earlier Central Committee plenum sessions.

In his speech in Gera Comrade Erich Honecker particularly underscored the central significance of the increase in economic performance to further fashion the developed socialist society and stressed that "our main task in its unity of economic and social policy is greatly effective in consolidating and strengthening the GDR."

The task has been set by the 1981 draft plan to further strengthen the GDR's economic potential and secure the material and cultural standard of living achieved by the people and developing it step by step. This is in the interest of the workers class and of all working people and at the same time constitutes our contribution to safeguarding peace in a close fraternal alliance with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community of states.

The tasks spring from international development, from the stubborn struggle to secure peace and to thwart the aggressive imperialist plans, of always being vigilant and of always reliably safeguarding the military protection of socialism and state security. The increased tasks related to economically ensuring national defense are a firm component part of the present draft plan.

I. Proceeding from political, economic and social requirements and national economic potential, the 1981 draft plan is based on the following overall concept:

First: The main task in its unity of economic and social policy will be carried on consistently. The 1981 draft plan comprises demanding, realistic targets for this purpose.

It is planned to boost national income from production to 105 percent. Industrial commodity output will increase to 105.8 percent and labor productivity to 105 percent.

An increase to 103.8 percent has been envisaged for the construction output of the Ministry of Construction.

In agricultural plant production yield per hectare of agriculturally usable land will be increased to 4.9 tons in terms of grain units. State procurement resulting from animal production is to total 2,315 million tons of slaughter cattle, 6.84 million tons of milk and 4.55 billion eggs.

The long-term apartment building program--a key part of the sociopolitical program--will be further implemented purposefully. The housing conditions of more than half a million citizens will be improved through new construction and modernizing 174,500 apartments.

The draft plan envisages an increase in net monetary income and in commodity funds for the population up to 104 percent.

Considerable material and financial means will be expended on the education of our people, on improving medical and social care, on the working people's recreation conditions and on culture and sports.

Second: The key to the required performance increase lies in stepping up scientific-technical progress and in utilizing its results with even greater consistency.

The draft plan envisages concentrating forces and means for research and development on such key tasks on which the further intensification of our national economy decisively depends.

These are:

--Rationally employing sources of energy;

--Accelerating the development and application of microelectronics;

--Refining more highly raw and other materials;

--Boosting the capacity and expert efficiency of plants and equipment;

--Enhancing the quality and utility value of consumer goods.

Third: The national economic draft plan is aimed at deepening socialist economic integration with the USSR and other fraternal socialist countries.

In implementing the tasks contained in the 1981 draft plan we are undertaking further steps to implement the agreements between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Leonid Brezhnev on executing a comprehensive complex of integration measures envisaged in the program for specialization and cooperation in production between the GDR and the USSR.

The agreements concluded with all CEMA member countries concerning plan coordination for 1981-85 are a significant basis of the present draft plan.

Fourth: A key point in the draft plan requires achieving necessary increases in performance, providing more and better finished products for the supply of the people, for the national economy and for exports, using a quantity of power resources and raw materials that remains either constant or increases only slightly.

The draft plan is based on significant targets to achieve new standards in conserving raw and other materials and power. The specific consumption of important energy resources, raw and other materials will be reduced by 6 percent.

Fifth: The 1981 draft plan envisages purposeful measures to develop the structure of material production

--Through comprehensive application of microelectronics, of electronic controls, robot technology, as well as of modern computer technology. Material conservation, rationalization and automation are to be promoted further.

--It is envisaged to develop even more strongly the power base on the basis of domestic raw brown coal and nuclear energy. The extraction of raw brown coal will be boosted from 257 million tons to 261.8 million tons. Tasks have been set forth in the plan to more efficiently use oil and natural gas and to further reduce the use of fuel oil for power purposes.

--For the maximum exploitation of the resources available to us the draft plan embarks upon further steps toward a higher degree of refining raw materials particularly in the chemical and metallurgical industries, but also in the processing branches. The coal-carbide chemical industry as an important production unit on the basis of domestic raw materials shall be stabilized and further developed.

In order to better comply with the population's needs the task has been set to safeguard supplies in all price brackets.

--The draft plan envisages more effectively shaping the export and import structure, particularly through priority development of high quality products that are profitable in terms of foreign currency.

Sixth: The draft plan is based on the increased initiative and activity displayed in preparation for the 10th party congress by the workers class, the cooperative peasantry, the intelligentsia--by all the working people of our country.

All this is an expression of the fact that the workers class, the cooperative peasants, the members of the intelligentsia and the working people in general are showing deep confidence in the party's policy, the purpose of which is the people's well-being, and that they vigorously support it.

Dear comrades, the plan for 1981, its targets and tasks have been deliberated on in detail with the working people in the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and state institutions.

The plan discussion received great incentives from the political ideological work of the party branches in preparation for the party elections.

The proposals and suggestions of the trade union branches in the enterprises, combines and institutions, the positions of the industrial trade unions, trade unions and of the FDGB National Executive are typical of the democratic process of plan drafting and have substantially helped improve the quality of the draft plan.

For the first time state tasks have been broken up centrally not only according to ministries but also to combines. The director generals of the combines have defended their draft plans before the ministers, and selected combines did so before the National Planning Commission. The understanding of the management collectives in the combines for the requirements of overall development of the national economy has grown in this process and the central state organs' knowledge of specific reproduction conditions in the combines has been expanded.

As a result of this method of work it was possible to mobilize reserves more comprehensively and purposefully in drafting the plan and to make them a firm component part of the plan.

This new approach leads to further strengthening democratic centralism. It is of basic significance for the course of the national economic plan and for implementing it as well as enhancing the responsibility of such large economic units on the basis of the plan.

II. Dear comrades, stepping up scientific-technical progress and better economic utilization of its results constitute the decisive elements to substantially boost the capacity of our country.

The draft plan envisages the allotment of M8.4 billion from the state budget and the combines' funds for research and development. This is 4.5 percent of the national income. The funds will be focused on the points of main emphasis of national economic development in order to achieve a high scientific-technical and economic standard of products and technology.

Top performance is most important to drastically boost the technical and technological standard of products, make possible a considerable increase in labor productivity and a reduction in production expenses, thus agreeing with the demanding yardsticks of our national economy and of the world market.

An inexhaustible source of high scientific achievements lies in the ideas and manifold initiatives of the research and development collectives, the members of the Chamber of Technology as well as the hundreds of thousands of innovators who, in preparing for the 10th party congress, are working to score top achievements even more quickly and to utilize them on a larger scale to develop performance and effectiveness.

The creativity of young people and their openmindedness toward new approaches were again impressively expressed in the results of the fair of the Masters of Tomorrow. This mass movement of the FDJ requires even greater support by us.

Dear comrades, the draft plan sets the basic tasks of achieving a maximum increase in domestic raw materials production, utilizing secondary raw materials on a larger scale, ensuring the raw material supplies from the USSR through higher exports, and achieving a new quality in the economical use of energy and materials. Only the complete mastering of these tasks will guarantee the material securing of production targets.

The draft plan provides for consistently altering the structure of the primary energy basis and for making more efficient use of the valuable important raw material, oil. This is not a new task, but one that has become even more pressing.

For the first time in the GDR's development prerequisites will be created for producing more than 100 billion kilowatt hours of electric energy. Nearly one quarter of that quantity will be supplied by the Boxberg powerplant, the construction of which we have completed this year.

With a total capacity of 3,520 mw it is Europe's largest coal powerplant.

For the working people of the combines and enterprises of the ore mining, metallurgy and potash industries the plan sets the task of raising production to 105.8 percent. To achieve higher processing efficiency in metallurgical production the output of material-conserving product lines is to be increased above average.

In geology, resources and funds are to be concentrated primarily on prospecting for new brown coal, natural gas, crude potassium salts, fluorspar and barium sulfate, copper, tin and iron ore deposits as well as raw materials for the building materials industry.

For chemical industry combines and enterprises the draft plan sets the task of raising production to 106.3 percent, primarily through an essentially more effective utilization of the available raw materials and materials.

In 1981 it is planned to process, as was done this year, 19 million tons of oil from the USSR.

The production of plastics and elastics is to be raised in 1981 by 80,000 tons to 1.16 million tons. Essential prerequisites for this have been created by putting into operation the polymer-60 plant in Leuna and the Buna comprehensive project.

In our concept of expanding our own raw material basis and efficiently utilizing all available resources, expanded procurement and increased processing of secondary raw materials have the same priority as our efforts to increase our supply of primary raw materials.

The increase of purchasing prices for scrap materials has proved useful. The fulfillment of the plan targets for the utilization of secondary raw materials presupposes comprehensive promotion of the people's initiative.

A new standard in the economical use of energy and materials is required not only because of the raw material shortage, but also because it is a fundamental requirement of conservation, of saving social labor.

It is necessary to underpin the high economic plan targets regarding the economical use of energy and materials by effective measures at every enterprise, every foreman's sector and every brigade. What matters particularly here is applying material- and energy-saving technologies and processes, more effective processing of raw materials, substantial improvement of the input-output ratio and higher product quality.

Dear comrades, the draft plan provides for concentrating investment potential on modernizing the material-technical basis of industry and agriculture, and on implementing the comprehensive housing construction program.

The draft plan proceeds from the principle of using these funds primarily to rationalize production and to reduce extensive expansion as well as new construction projects.

Available construction and equipment capacities are to be used primarily for completing the projects in honor of the 10th party congress as well as other projects that are highly effective for production. At the same time, fewer projects are to be launched and only such projects are to be included in the plan which comply with high efficiency standards.

The task of better utilizing existing basic assets is inseparably linked with the effective use of new machinery, plants and equipment.

The draft plan provides for increasing heavy machinery and plant production to 105.9 percent, machine tool and processing machinery production to 109.1 percent, general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle production to 107.8 percent and electric and electronic appliances production to 108.9 percent.

The production by enterprises of their own means of rationalization is to be raised to 118 percent and in the industry sector to 122 percent, and it will reach a volume of M4 billion in 1981.

To further strengthen the material-technical basis of microelectronics, 36 percent of the investment funds for the electric-electronics industry will be used for that sector, one that holds so much promise for the future development of labor productivity and effectiveness.

Comrades, for the cooperative peasants and workers in agriculture and in the foodstuff industry the draft plan sets the task of constantly ensuring an adequate high-quality supply to the people of foodstuffs and to industry of raw materials.

It is an important task for every enterprise, every kreis and bezirk to utilize all reserves inherent in economical use of fodder for effective fattening, to ensure the reproduction of livestock according to plan and to achieve higher productivity per animal. Further improvement of breeding results and lowering of livestock losses should be a key aspect of management work and of competition projects of animal production enterprises.

Increasing plant production is of basic importance for the stability of all agricultural production.

This presupposes an even more intensive cultivation of soil as the principal means of production and purposeful implementation of the "Programs for Better Soil Utilization" worked out at all LPG's and state farms engaged in plant production.

The new machinery and equipment provided for soil cultivation, crop treatment and harvesting should be effectively used and, like existing machinery, should be carefully maintained and fully utilized.

In the foodstuff industry the principal efforts must be focused on more effective processing of available raw materials, so as to further improve the supply to the people, including quality.

The main task for forestry in 1981 is to increase the raw timber deliveries from 915 million cubic meters in 1980 to 9.9 million cubic meters, to process the snowbreak and windfall timber in the southern regions, of which there is still 4.5 million cubic meters left from this year, and to continuously supply industry with raw timber.

The draft bill contains the tasks for transportation, the postal and telecommunication service, water conservation and for environmental control and protection. For these sectors, too, it is important to achieve the highest results in fulfilling their specific tasks with the planned funds in the economic reproduction process.

III. Dear comrades, the continuation of the housing construction program in 1981 will continue to be the focal point in further gradually improving our people's working and living conditions.

The draft economic plan provides for newly building next year 117,000 apartments and for modernizing, expanding or reconstructing 57,500 apartments.

The construction volume for the preservation and modernization of housing space is to be increased to 104 percent as against 1980. Here, too, it is necessary to further increase effectiveness and thus practical results by good cooperation among housing administrations, kreis construction enterprises and artisans through preventive maintenance and quick repair of damages.

The 1981 draft plan proceeds from an increase in building production by the combines and enterprises under the Ministry of Construction to 103.8 percent.

It is an important task to orient the production and crafts structure in the building sector even more consistently to rationalization and reconstruction and to ensure punctual implementation of building measures in keeping with specifications and quality requirements.

Further development of our capital of Berlin will be purposefully continued.

At the Berlin Fifth Exemplary Workers Conference in September 1980 manifold pledges were adopted for a high development rate of production and productivity as well as regarding the quality and effectiveness of work.

On the basis of the important research and development potential that is concentrated in Berlin, there are favorable prerequisites for the Berlin combines and enterprises to implement these pledges.

Under the draft plan, 19,200 apartments are to be provided in Berlin through new construction or modernization.

Dear comrades, the draft economic plan provides for further development of public education, health service, cultural activities and sports.

For public education, 2,680 classrooms, 150 school sports halls and 22,350 kindergarten places will be newly established.

Next year, 3,500 auditorium, seminar and work places as well as 3,700 places for students' housing are to be provided for universities and technical schools.

Medical and social care for our citizens by health service institutions is to be further improved gradually in 1981.

Altogether 450 medical and dental positions are to be newly established in 1981 at hospitals, dispensaries, out-patient clinics and national physicians' practices. Nursing places are to be increased by 10,000.

Dear comrades, the draft plan provides for another increase in citizens' real incomes in 1981. The calculations are based on an increase in net monetary income of the population to 104 percent as against 1980. Growing allotments from social funds are to be made to ensure low rents, maintain stable consumer prices for basic goods and stable rates and fares, for education and to further improve medical and social care for the people.

The time-tested course of the performance-oriented wage policy will be maintained.

The task is to ensure the basic goods supply at stable consumer prices and at the same time to supply new, high-quality consumer goods with adequate consumer prices in larger quantities.

Great efforts of the working people in the consumer goods industry are needed to fulfill the targets set by the plan. Thus industrial goods production in the light industry combines and enterprises is to be raised to 104 percent, that of the glass and ceramics industry to 105.1 percent and that of the bezirk-managed and foodstuffs industry to 106.2 percent.

The industrial branches, combines and enterprises, which primarily turn out production means or subcontractor products, also carry great responsibility for consumer goods production.

As far as further expansion of repair and other services is concerned, the draft plan contains definite targets and tasks which must be mastered through great initiative by local organs, with the capacities of the state enterprises, the artisan producer cooperatives and private artisans.

IV. Dear comrades, the 1981 draft plan is aimed at further developing socialist economic integration with the USSR and the other socialist countries. As has been stressed in our party program, that is a decisive condition for the stable economic and social developmet of the GDR.

Our efforts to deepen integration are reflected in the results of economic-technical cooperation and in the growing volume of foreign trade with our fraternal socialist countries. In 1981, too, 70 percent of our foreign trade will be conducted with CEMA countries.

The decisive part is played by economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR, our largest economic partner.

The central task is implementing economic agreements in the field of science and technology.

Specialization and cooperation in the production sphere will be expanded to efficiently utilize the existing specialized capacities and to increase the output of important finished products especially in the field of machine building and electrotechnology electronics, to meet the demand of the GDR economy and to augment our export capacity.

Raw material supplies from the USSR are important factors in materially and technically securing the economic plan.

In accordance with the results of the plan coordination between our countries the USSR is to deliver to the GDR in 1981, among other things, the following raw materials: 19 million tons of oil; 6.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas; 3.2 million tons of rolled steel; 1.7 million tons of iron ore; 960,000 tons of pig iron; 66,200 tons of ferro alloys; 130,000 tons of aluminum; 42,300 tons of copper; 1.5 million cubic meters of lumber; 76,000 tons of cellulose; and 85,000 tons of cotton.

It is advantageous for our countries that these deliveries be made in compliance with the CEMA price policy principles, at prices that are below those of the capitalist world market.

To pay for the raw materials, the GDR will in turn export high-quality machines and equipment especially for the raw material and fuel sectors, as well as chemical products and high-quality consumer goods.

The 1981 draft economic plan's goal is to further deepen the economic and scientific-technical relations of the GDR with the developing countries.

We will also endeavor to develop trade with the European and non-European capitalist industrial countries next year on the basis of equal rights and of mutual advantage.

V. Dear comrades, the ambitious tasks of the 1981 draft economic plan are making extraordinarily high demands on the Council of Ministers, on all state and economic organs and on the managements of the combines, enterprises and institutions.

What is needed now is for the plan to be apportioned in all enterprises, combines, cooperatives, all scientific institutes, institutions and all state and economic organs, down to the collectives and wherever possible down tothe single work place, so that every working person knows his share and a continuous transition to the new plan yar is ensured. It is particularly important for the purposeful supervision of the plan implementation that from the very beginning of the year combines and enterprises closely cooperate with the central and local state organs. Here it is always necessary to seek the optimal solution in the interest of the entire national economy. That requires constantly coordinating tasks, organizing stable economic contracts, punctually fulfilling component parts deliveries and mutual aid and support.

Management work must be improved and there must be increased performance comparisons among combines and enterprises. It is necessary to penetrate more deeply into the economic processes in this manner, to uncover the qualitative factors of performance development and to base upon that tapping of further reserves.

The fulfillment of the prime cost reduction targets must be made the yardstick for the effectiveness of every combine's work more than in the past.

The initiative of the VEB Carl Zeiss Jena combine in competition in honor of the 10th party congress is an outstanding example particularly because it combines a clear political position and high-quality management work with resourcefulness and vigorous energy and because it comprehensively reflects how we are going to master the economic requirements.

We are convinced that in the year of the 10th party congress the plan will become the working program of the entire people. The efforts of all societal forces of our country under the leadership of the party are aimed at its implementation.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Fischer, Hameed Dinner Toasts

LD161455 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1740 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN)--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in Berlin today in honor of Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, at which they both proposed toasts.

Oskar Fischer said that relations between the GDR and Sri Lanka are "free from the encumbrance of problems and characterized by mutual understanding and mutual assistance. In important areas they are based on a solid contractual foundation." The GDR foreign minister also said that "the GDR is at pains to continue to deepen political, economic and cultural-scientific relations with the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka for their mutual benefit." He praised Sri Lanka as one of the pioneers of the nonaligned policy, which the GDR regards as a peace-strenghening factor in international relations. Sri Lanka is also inseparadly linked with the concept of transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone.

Oskar Fischer said that the GDR shares the concern of Sri Lanka and other littoral states at the latest developments in the Indian Ocean, where under the mendacious pretext of an imaginery "Soviet threat" enormous fleets have been assembled and imperialist powers have at the same time proclaimed the Gulf region to be their "sphere of interest." The GDR, thus, supports the "doctrine of peace and security" proposed by Leonid Brezhnev to the Indian Parliament.

Oskar Fischer stressed the longstanding agreement between the GDR and Sri Lanka to the effect that there can be no acceptable alternative to peace. The GDR is very concerned at the deterioration in the international situation and, together with its allies, supports a defusing of the situation, for which effective mesures in the sphere of disarmament and arms limitation are a decisive means. The convening of a conference on military decente and disarmament in Europe prosposed by the GDR and the other Warsaw Pact member states would be an important step in this direction. No world political problem can be resolved by an arms race.

The GDR unswervingly supports the peaceful solution of international disputes. "The GDR opposes slanders and the exploitation of the problems that have arisen with regard to Afghanistan and Kampuchea by imperialist forces hostile to detente," the GDR foreign minister said.

Oskar Fischer ended by saying that the exchange of views reflects the mutual understanding and concurring or closely approximating views on fundamental problems of international developments. Cooperation between the two states will continue to be fashioned and consolidated in this spirit.

Responding to Oscar Fischer's remarks, Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed spoke on the development of the nonaligned movement. He said that in the movement, as in Sri Lanka, they share the GDR's efforts to achieve peace. His country has to this end undertaken initiatives for the solution of disputes among the nonaligned countries. This includes Sri Lanka's proposal for the creation of a border commission within the movement intended to help in the settlement of border conflicts before the situation results in an open break.

The foreign minister then said: "There are many problems and questions on which we hold similar views or are pursuing similar aims. I do not need to repeat them all. I merely want to mention that we hold the same views as you on the Palestine problem, disarmament and detente. If we want to achieve disarmament we must create the necessary climate for it."

Referring to hunger and poverty in Asia, the Sri Lankan foreign minister stated: "If the people of Asia are to succeed in achieving a better future there must be very secure stability in Asia. With regard to this we are thus at great pains to see that the Indian Ocean becomes a zone of peace." He added: "We are dismayed at the growing military buildup in the Indian Ocean."

At the end of his toast he stated his conviction that his visit will assist the GDR and Sri Lanka, which have dedicated themselves to the cause of peace, to cooperate even more closely.

Meeting With Stoph

AU171548 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Dec 80 p 2

[ADN report: "About the Visit of Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister to the GDR: Friendly Talks at the Council of Ministers' house in Berlin: Willi Stoph and Shamum Hameed Valued Relations of Many Years of Cooperation"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Monday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, for friendly talks. The guest from Sri Lanka conveyed greetings from the prime minister of his country, Ranasinghe Premadasa, which were reciprocated by Willi Stoph.

In the course of the talks the foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka expressed his appreciation for the successes of the GDR people. High recognition is also due to the GDR's foreign policy aimed at safeguarding peace.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers affirmed that the GDR will continue to consistently endorse peace and security, putting an end to the arms race as well as international cooperation among countries and peoples on the basis of the UN resolutions and of the Helsinki Final Act.

The two interlocutors valued the multifaceted relations of friendship and cooperation of many years between the GDR and Sri Lanka. They expressed their determination to further develop their fruitful cooperation on the basis of peaceful coexistence and to mutual advantage.

Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister, and Dr Rajakone Christopher Algernon Johnpulle, Sri Lanka's ambassador to the GDR, also participated in the talks which were conducted in an openminded atmosphere.

Talks With Fischer

LD172344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN)--The Foreign Ministers of the GDR and Sri Lanka, Oscar Fischer and Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, have advocated the achieving of effective steps toward military detente.

This also includes the ratification of SALT II. Both politicians in Berlin on Tuesday continued their political talks on bilateral relations and on topical questions of the international situation.

Oskar Fischer pointed to the dangers stemming from the implementation of the NATO decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missile arms in West Europe. He came out in favor of the convening of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe as a result of the Madrid meeting of the CSCE participating states.

Both politicians paid tribute to the friendly bilateral relations. Cooperation serves not only both states and peoples, but is at the same time a contribution toward the strengthening of peace and detente, which is important to expand. The concurring or similar views, which became apparent during the talks on international questions, are a firm basis for this.

Foreign Minister Fischer stressed that as a user of the Indian Ocean the GDR ascribes great importance to peace and stability in this region. The resumption of the talks between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and later reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean is also desirable for this reason.

Foreign Minister Hameed spoke about Sri Lanka's endeavors to contribute toward the safeguarding of peace, detente and the peaceful solving of conflicts, especially in Asia. He explained in detail his country's initiatives for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and pointed to the justified great expectations placed by Sri Lanka, and other peace-loving states in the UN conference in Colombo in 1981 on this topic.

He invited his counterpart to pay an official visit to his country.

Departure 17 Dec

LD180008 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1344 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Summary] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN)--The foreign minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, ended his official visit to the GDR today with a tour of the GDR capital and a visit to Berlin Town Hall. He was accompanied by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who then saw him off together with his party.

STOPH MEETS WITH ARGENTINA'S ESTRADA 16 DEC

LD172200 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 16 Dec (ADN)--The GDR and Argentina are interested in the development and deepening of their economic relations. This was expressed on Tuesday at a meeting between GDR Premier Willi Stoph and the Argentine secretary of state for trade and international economic negotiations, Dr Alejandro Estrada. Estrada is in Berlin for the third meeting of the GDR-Argentina mixed government commission.

At the friendly meeting, both sides paid tribute to the development which had taken place in economic relations between the GDR and Argentina on the basis of the trade agreement concluded in 1975. Both sides stressed the importance of trade oriented toward mutual advantage as an important part of peaceful international cooperation between the states and peoples.

SED'S GRUENEBERG REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR PLO

LD171530 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] In view of the tensions in the Middle East stirred up by imperialism, the GDR has promised to continue its full support to the Palestinian people, led by the PLO.

In a press interview, Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, condemned the increased efforts, particularly by the United States and Israel, to suppress the Palestinians' struggle for the implementation of their legitimate rights. His recent trip as head of an SED Central Committee delegation to Lebanon and Syria has consolidated the firm alliance with those forces working for a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict. This will only be possible, however, if the Palestinian problem is settled. The GDR shares the corresponding UN call. It also supports security guarantees for all states of the Near and Middle East.

OFFICIAL SIGNS AID AGREEMENTS IN ETHIOPIA

LD171510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1312 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Dec (ADN)--General Secretary of the GDR Solidarity Committee Kurt Krueger has signed agreements, at the end of a 1-week visit to Ethiopia, on GDR solidarity support for Ethiopia in 1981. They provide for urgently needed solidarity goods as well as grants for training Ethiopians at GDR universities and vocational colleges.

Kurt Krueger discussed questions of further cooperation between the GDR Solidarity Committee and the OAU committees with acting secretary general of the OAU Dr Peter Onu.

RAILROADS ACCEPT ALLIES RULING ON EQUIPMENT REMOVAL

LD171046 Hamburg DPA in German 0912 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (DPA)--GDR railroads have assured they will adhere to the allied stipulation that any destruction dismantling or removing of railraod installations from West Berlin to the GDR is forbidden without permission of the military government in charge. In the latest issue of the railroad newspaper FAHRT FREI for railroad workers in West Berlin, it is stated that equipment is not being dismantled in order to remove it to the GDR "but to protect it from destruction by provecateurs and preserve it for later use." Barriers, signal equipment and ticket machines have been dismantled during the past few weeks on the four closed municipal railroad lines.

The same newspaper carries the railroad management's assurance that management is not planning any further dismissals of West Berlin workers despite comprehensive rationalization measures. Workers affected by job restructuring will be employed "wherever they are most urgently needed in the interests of German railroads."

Following the strike by West Berlin railroad employees' last autumn, several hundred workers did not return to their jobs or were dismissed for participating in the strike. The unofficial figure for railroad employees in West Berlin at present is about 3,000.

SED'S HERRMANN ADDRESSES GDR NATIONAL FRONT

LD161114 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1457 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 15 Dec (ADN)--Full of confidence in the policy of the party of the working class, the citizens of the GDR are working wholeheartedly for the strengthening of socialism and for the consolidation of peace. This is the result arrived at by the central democratic block of parties and mass organizations of the GDR, which met in Berlin on Monday under the scheduled chairmanship of the SED.

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, reported at the meeting on the results of the 13th plenum of the SED Central Committee. He emphasized that the relationship of trust between the party of the working class and all the people in the GDR has increasingly strengthened, something which became apparent in the unanimous action of all citizens in the preparation of the 10th SED Congress. All parties and mass organizations united in the National Front of the GDR made their own, outstanding contribution, for which Joachim Herrmann conveyed thanks from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Joachim Herrmann stressed that the 13th Central Committee meeting had emphasized the international significance of the latest meeting of the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact states in Moscow. The GDR citizens noted the results of that meeting with satisfaction and great agreement, especially in view of the policy of growing threat and boycott by NATO, especially the FRG. They expressed their determination to do everything at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states to consolidate further the socialist community of states, which is the safe basis for world peace.

The leading representatives of the party and mass organizations emphasized that their members, in the spirit of the resolutions of the 13th Central Committee meeting, are preparing the 10th SED Congress (April 1981) through active and creative work for the overall strengthening of the GDR. At the same time they see in it an important contribution toward safeguarding peace. Under the leadership of the working class and its Marxist-Leninist party, they emphasized, the alliance of all social forces united in the National Front of the GDR will.

TRANSPORTATION SHIFT TO RAILROADS OUTLINES

DW161722 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German at 1901 GMT on 15 December 1980 carries a 10-minute discussion between Dr Heinz Schmidt, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Transportation, and an unidentified program moderator, who, opens the discussion by saying that products need to be transported with less use of diesel fuel and electrical energy so that "transportation must be shifted more from highways to the railroad track," because this is more economical with regard to energy consumption.

State Secretary Schmidt stresses that division of labor is being implemented in "socialist transportation," and inland water shipping "have their most concrete service spheres which are of decisive importance for their division of labor. This division of labor in the GDR has been worked out from " general economic points of view," in contrast to capitalist countries. Schmidt goes on to say that "the strong oil price increase on the world market led to a special view of criteria involved in the division of labor with regard to specific energy consumption of every transport branch."

As regards the transport of goods, Schmidt points out that the "specific energy consumption ratio between motor vehicle, railroad and water transport is 3 to 1 to 0.8." In order to transport 1 million tons of goods, GDR "motor vehicle transportation consumes an average of 19.5 tons of diesel fuel, the railroad 6.5 tons and inland waterway shipping about 5.2 tons." Transportation must be handled in such a way that as little energy as possible will be consumed. The number of trips must be cut. There will be less transportation in 1981 than in the year before, "despite an increased output of goods." Shifting transportation from the highway to the railroad track is an important means of saving energy, stresses Schmidt.

Investigations have shown that some 15 to 20 million tons of goods are still being transported by long-distance motor vehicles. These shipments could be carried by railroad and inland waterway shipping organizations. "We plan in a first phase to shift about 10 million tons of transportation from the highway to the railroad. Half of this volume will be implemented this year," says Schmidt.

Locomotive engineers can reduce diesel consumption considerably through economical practices; electrical energy consumption can also be decreased the same way. "We have a so-called Cottbus competition method," stresses Schmidt, where locomotive engineers help cut diesel consumption by making notes about the railroad schedule and by driving economically.

The container transportation system will be exploited more to increase railroad transportation; entire trucks or their loads will be transported by railroad to their point of destination. This kind of transportation can take place everywhere, including stretches with tunnels, if the appropriate types of freight cars are used. Fuller exploitation of freight cars could help improve railroad transportation of goods.

Motor vehicle transportation has its future in the GDR, such as in the fields of short distance transportation, special trips over long distances and foreign trade transport requiring border crossings, says Schmidt.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION RETURN FROM USSR--From 24-28 November, an SED Central Committee delegation under the leadership of Guenter Ehrensperger, candidate member of the Central Committee and head of the Department for Planning and Finances, studied experiences of the CPSU in Moscow and Minsk in further perfecting management and planning in the national economy. Experiences in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and of the ninth SED Congress were exchanged in talks with W.I. Gostev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and head of the Department for Planning, and financial organs of the CPSU Central Committee. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29-30 Nov 80 p 5 AU]

MICROELECTRONICS ACCORD WITH CSSR--An agreement on closer cooperation in microelectronics between the GDR and CSSR was signed in Dresden today by the ministers concerned, Otfried Steger and Milan Kubat. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 16 Dec 80 LD]

TAX EXEMPTION AGREEMENT--Berlin, 15 Dec--An agreement on mutual tax exemption regarding international air traffic was concluded on Monday between the Government of the GDR and the Governments of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. The signing was carried out on behalf of their governments by Deputy Foreign Minister Kur Nier for the GDR, and by the heads of missions accredited to the GDR for the Scandinavian states. [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1253 GMT 15 Dec 80 LD]

CHEMICAL AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE--The foreign trade enterprise for chemical exports and the French Rhone-Poulence corporation have concluded a 5-year agreement on goods exchange worth several million valuta marks. Director General Robert (Gilyot) assessed the agreement, which was concluded at week's end, as an expression of the continuous cooperation between the two partners. At the same time it serves the purposeful implementation of the government agreement concluded in April on economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the GDR and France. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1501 GMT 8 Dec 80 DW]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION OPENS IN BUDAPEST

LD172040 Budapest MTI in English 1723 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 17 Dec (MTI)—The winter session of the Hungarian National Assembly began on Tuesday (December 17) in Budapest. The session is attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; other members of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; the president of the Central Control Committee; the secretaries of the Central Committee, as well as the members of the Presidential Council and the government.

Several leaders and members of the Budapest foreign representations were seated in the diplomatic box.

Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, opened the session. The National Assembly then accepted the agenda of the session:

1. The bill on the 6th Five Year Plan of the national economy, in the presentation of Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the National Planning Office.

2. The bill on the 1981 budget of the Hungarian People's Republic and on the 1980-85 financial plan of the councils, in the presentation of Minister of Finance Dr. Istvan Hetenyi.

3. The bill on the modification of the law enacted in 1976 on national defence, in the presentation of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence.

4. Interpellations.

Following this—in accordance with the accepted agenda--Lajos Faluvegi took the floor.

NEW WOMEN'S COUNCIL CHAIRMAN APPOINTMENT REPORTED

LD171110 Budapest MTI in English 1014 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Budapest, 16 Dec (MTI)--The National Council of Hungarian Women met in session in Budapest on Dec. 16. Mrs Laszlo Erdei briefed the participants about timely foreign and internal political questions. Then the National Council decided in personal questions. At due recognition of her merits, the Council relieved from her post as chairman Mrs Laszlo Erdei and accepted her request to retire. The National Council of Hungarian Women elected as its new chairman Mrs Lajos Duschek. The session was attended and addressed by Tibor Baranyai, department head in the HSWP CC.

In recognition of her merits in building socialism, on the occasion of her retirement, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic awarded Mrs Laszlo Erdei the Red Banner Order of Labour. The decoration was extended to her by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council. Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the CC, was also present at the ceremony.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION TALKS WITH USSR--Zsigmond Bakos, secretary of state for light industry, and Albinas Adomaytis, Soviet deputy minister of light industry, have had talks about results of cooperation in the light industry and economic and technical-scientific relations in the 1981-85 period between the two countries. They have endorsed the 1981-85 cooperation workplan, under which coordinated research will be conducted on the production of synthetic leather, appraisal of the quality of textiles and further development of the computer-controlled system for production of socks. They have agreed that Hungarian industry will be supplied with undressed hog hides and other materials in exchange for processing Soviet hides in Hungary. [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

STATE, SOLIDARITY LEADERS ATTEND GDYNIA CEREMONY

LD171936 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Here is Gdansk: Festivities commemorating the 10th anniversary of events on the coast began early in the morning, at 0425 precisely today in Gdynia. Together with many thousands of the tricity's inhabitants and delegations from all over the country, representatives of the state authorities including Mieczyslaw Jagielski, Politburo member and deputy premier, and Tadeusz Fiszbach, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the Gdansk Voivodship party committee; of the clergy, including Bishop Zygfryd Kowalski, suffragan of the Chelm Diocese; and of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity National Coordinating Commission, including Lech Walesa, its chairman, have arrived to take part in the ceremony.

A concert by the shipyard's orchestra and chorus commenced the festive occasion, which was full of seriousness and reflection. Near the Komuna Paryska shipyard--the venue of the most tragic events of that memorable December more than 10 years ago--a monument was erected. It is a symbol of memory and truth, a symbol of hope. The monument has been designed by (Stanislaw Gierada). It is a 4-meter high block which forms the foundation of a cross. The date "1970" is inscribed on the block; the oblique digit "7" symbolizes a man about to fall.

After the foundation document had been signed and placed in the foundations, Mrs (Anna Piernicka), mother of a fallen shipyard worker, carried out the unveiling act.

At 0500 exactly, sirens could be heard in the ports, shipyards and workplaces. Trains passing by the site of the ceremony slowed down. Road traffic was halted. The people assembled and the coast at large honored with 1 minute's silence the memory of those who had given their lives in that trial, one of the biggest to befall the workers.

Thousands of flowers nearly covered the monument. Wreaths were laid by representatives of families of the fallen shipyard workers, of the state authorities and Solidarity and by delegations from workplaces from all over the country.

In the afternoon, in Gdynia, in front of the municipal buildings in Czolgistow Street, there took place the second part of the ceremony which also attracted many thousands of inhabitants. At 1700, in the Gdynia churches and in the churches throughout Poland, bells rang forth. A literary and musical composition, performed by actors of the tricity's theaters, local choirs and the shipyard's wind orchestra commenced the ceremony.

Subsequently, the site of the monument to the memory of victims of the Gdynia events was consecrated. The foundation document was then signed. Representatives of the clergy, with Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Krakow metropolitan, and of the state authorities, with Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy premier, affixed their signatures. The monument is to be unveiled on 15 August next year.

The ceremony closed with a holy mass. It was concelebrated by Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary to the Episcopate. The sermon was delivered by Franciszek Cardinal Macharski, Krakow metropolitan.

Like yesterday in Gdansk, an atmosphere of seriousness and profound reflection accompanied these ceremonies; a reflection on the times past... [announcer cut off midsentence]

SZCZECIN CEREMONY MARKS DECEMBER 1970 EVENTS

LD171528 Warsaw PAP in English 1409 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP)--Residents of the north-western Polish port city of Szczecin today are commemorating the tragic events of December 1970. At the city central cemetery bunches of flowers were laid on the graves of people killed in riots ten years ago.

Early morning today a requiem mass was held at St Jacob's Church in honor of those killed in December of 1970.

The centrepiece of the day will be the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in front of the main gate of Szczecin's Adolf Warski shipyard.

Solidarity Official Speaks

LD171634 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Speech by Marian (Miodczyk), chairman of the Szczecin Interfactory Workers' Committee, at 17 December ceremony of unveiling memorial plaque to victims of 1970 events in Szczecin--live]

[Text] Respected audience, dear invited guests, colleagues from shipyards, fellow countrymen.

I am speaking to you at an extraordinary moment. Today is the 10th anniversary of the day when, during the tragic upsurge by Szczecin workers, many of our comrades lost their lives. Pedestrians who happened to be nearby perished as well; many have become permanent invalids. We had to wait 10 years before being allowed to honor the memory of the dead, to commemorate these painful events' properly. The perpetrators of this tragedy have not been brought to account for it. Today's anniversary gives rise to many feelings. However, the feeling of pain and bitterness prevails. There is no more tragic event than the death of defenseless people by bullets from firearms.

We are struggling for peace because war deprives us of man's supreme right--the right to life. Resorting to use of arms against people during peacetime is all the more tragic because in peacetime there are many ways and means to solve social conflicts correctly. In peacetime the possibility for reaching agreement exists. We are indebted to our colleagues and all the people who lost their lives in the unforgettable December of 1970. In the name of the martyrs' blood shed at that time, each of us, every Pole has a sacred duty to do all he can so that December 1970 is never again repeated. The December events have contributed a sorry page to Poland's history.

Poland is a country which, since time immemorial, has always been proud of its tolerance, and was the cradle of democracy. It is a nation which contributed enormously to the moral and scientific achievements of mankind. This country, in 1970, became the venue of a ruthless and bloody scene on which the armed made short work of the defenseless.

In order to fulfill our moral obligation we have a duty to prove to the world that the December tragedy, thanks to the attitude of us all, will never again be possible.

The tragic December events took place in certain definite social conditions. One must know them and remember them, to be able to oppose degeneration in the life of society. In December 1970, workers on the Polish coast engaged in a desperate protest action, defending the right to freedom, to a dignified, properly remunerated work, the right to construct a system of a real--as opposed to sham--social justice.

As early as at that time, in 1970, the departure of our state's leadership from the principles of the socialist system was unequivocal. The wave of strikes and bloody, unequal battles which at that time engulfed the towns along the Polish coast could only come about as the result of painful social injustices.

A protest so huge could not be a coincidence. Only the realization that the highest values of man were threatened could propel the defenseless masses into action against armed units.

This is an obvious truth. There is no doubt either that in 1970 the possibility existed for a peaceful solution to social conflicts.

However, authorities at that time chose the method of ruthless confrontation so that working people could be terrorized by arms, so that they would not dare to fight for their rights.

Today, in 1980, our experience is incomparably richer than our experience in December 1970. The past 10 years have shown, completely objectively, just how justified the workers' 1970 protest was. Following the tragic events of December 1970, working people believed [word indistinct] made promises to, and helped the team which took over power after the December events. Despite our work, our selfless toil and efforts, the country's economic state was tragic. The lack of prospects for improvement and the curtailment of civil liberties compelled us, in August 1980, to embark on strike actions. This time we did not allow ourselves to be provoked. We did not take to the streets in towns. Disciplined, determined, striving to save the country from final collapse, we emerged victorious from the strike actions. Our workers' demands received the support of the entire Polish public. Progressive forces the world over also gave their support. God blessed our plans and the Queen of the Polish crown, whose protection we sought in the difficult August days, blessed our plans. She has not refused us her blessing today either.

We did not repeat the mistakes of the past years. We strived to create a social mechanism which is capable of preventing the possibility of a national tragedy breaking out. It is for this very reason that we have placed our demand for the right to free trade unions in the forefront of the August strikes' demands.

This right to defend workers' rights--taken for granted by any civilized human being--we had to fight for and implement with the greatest difficulty. Attempts were made to deprive us of this right or, at the very least to curtail it and render it ineffective. We were mindful of the stakes in this fight and we did not yield to any pressures or obstacles.

Today, we have a trade union organization which the Polish working people need. It is a free and independent organization. We have the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. We are duty bound to defend these truly proletarian trade unions as our highest asset. We, the Polish workers, are fighting for the right to a life of dignity in our own country. We strive for social peace and national unity. We demand the satisfaction of our basic material conditions. We demand proper organization of our work and an equitable distribution of the national income. We combat any and all manifestations of corruption and lawlessness.

One of our just demands is that conditions for an all-round development of family life should be ensured.

Our right to preserve the religion of our fathers and our national culture is sacred. We will not allow this right to be torn away from us.

No demand of ours is aimed against socialism. No demand of ours threatens other nations. They arise from ethical norms of social life, from our state's constitution, from international law.

We want our work to provide an effective chance for getting Poland out of the crisis, to ensure her rightful position in the world.

We, the Szczecin shipyard workers, are familiar with the difficulty of the struggle for a better tomorrow. During the difficult strike days we held honest talks with the government commission. Point by point we explained our affairs. We talked as Pole to Pole. We have signed our mutual agreements. We must remember that the concern to preserve the August achievements is essential today as well. I address you, the workers from major industrial enterprises. You have a particular responsibility for the country's fate, for the fate of democracy. We must prove equal to these tasks because our national existence is at stake; because our entire public placed its trust in us.

It was the public who supported us during the difficult strike days. Today it expects the fruits of our labor to benefit the fatherland.

We express our sincere thanks to all those who were--and are--courageous enough to support us in our Solidarity trade union and social movement.

We humbly bow our heads to those whose blood was shed and who suffered in the name of the right cause. We express our most profound condolences to families who lost their near and dear during those days of the national tragedy.

Today, we promise to fulfill the last will of those who 10 years ago lost their lives. We are strong in our experience and our solidarity.

Now I ask the voivoda of Szczecin to take the floor. [applause]

Szczecin Voivoda Address

LD171950 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1513 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Speech by unnamed voivoda of Szczecin, at 17 December ceremony commemorating the 10th anniversary of the events of December 1970 and the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in Szczecin--live]

[Text] Esteemed gathering. This day, its solemnity and importance for the present and future generations of people of Szczecin, constitutes an important determinant for the future of our nation and our motherland. In deep sorrow and in tribute to the fallen we are meeting here at the gates of the Szczecin shipyard to demonstrate the main, fundamental desire of Polish men and women to ensure that actions and acts which divide our nation and which cause tragic national conflicts are never repeated again.

Bowing our heads in tribute to the fallen people of Szczecin, we remember that their sacrifice was made in the name of social justice. In the face of that sacrifice we are all agreed in our determination that the tragic events of December 1970 should never be repeated. The blood spilled then must not be forgotten; the collective wisdom of the people, of the working class, commands all those who hold the future of People's Poland dear to realize that that blood must not divide, must not intensify bitterness and regrets.

Today we are all together formulating programs and principles for collective life which will make it impossible, in practice, for similar, tragic events to arise. We are all engaging in resolute enterprises and actions to strengthen trust among Poles, to unite the nation, to promote moral renewal and the national community of our society. Today, these are the most vital needs which we all experience, because we are face to face with ourselves, with Europe and the world, and the most fundamental problem is how we emerge from the extremely dangerous crisis with dignity, resolution and loyalty to our party and present history with honor worthy of Poles.

The next few days, weeks, months and years will require all of us to act with full awareness. The future of our motherland will be the historic denominator of our actions. In this great cause everything that serves the development of the process of national renewal, the consolidation of people's statehood and progress in economy and social life is of historic importance.

Let the memory we share of the causes and effects of the tragic days of December 1970 be transformed into our shared strength, strength which unites the wide-ranging front of responsibility and prudence. The need for mutual understanding is a national necessity; its main purpose is not only the belief that things can be better in our Polish community but also the confidence that the joint action of all Poles, in the name of socialist Poland which creates lasting values of social justice, will command the respect of other nations.

The plaque we are unveiling today unites us all in compassion for the families of those who fell, for their colleagues and those nearest to them. It unites us in our tribute to those who gave their lives in the name of workers' solidarity. We stand here as representatives of broad circles of our community. When we now turn this plaque into a symbol of settling past accounts in respect for tens of thousands of people of Szczecin, we must bow our heads and unite in actions which will strengthen and improve our socialist motherland.

GLOS PRACY, ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON DECEMBER 1970 EVENTS

LD161006 Warsaw PAP in English 0804 GMT 16 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (PAP)--GLOS PRACY has a commentary on the 10th anniversary of December 1970 which reads in part: What happened in Gdansk ten years ago must not for such reasons and under such circumstances happen in a socialist state. Whatever was the causative force behind the order to pull the trigger--was it an instinctive impulse of fear, a tragic error in the assessment of the political situation or an outcome of deliberate ill will--the fact remains. Over the past decade the memory of December 16, 1970 has stimulated the painful signal of remembrance despite the fact that officially the date did not exist. This year, the anniversary has become specially important not because a round decade has passed since (?then) but because it has been reinvoked by the will of the nation and by the will of the party which at its 7th plenum of the Central Committee did the accounting for the past years, events and (?attitudes).

It would be a gross mistake if anybody happened to understand today's anniversary as an element of a short-term, pragmatic actions, to consider the monument to be unveiled in Gdansk today as his exclusive property. The workers' blood shed ten years ago at the shipyard's threshold opened the way to this August's Gdansk agreement. Such is the truth: painful and difficult but inevitable. Therefore we must know how to bend our heads in front of the monument with all due respect it deserves.

Socialism is a great idea. But in terms of the ways of exercising authority it is still a young socio-political system. Not only Poland pays a high price for maturity. Is socialism worth that price? Millions of people around the world say 'yes' to this question every day. At the present tough time of ordeal an enormous part of the Polish people, the working class and its party have given the same answer to it.

In a commentary on the same subject ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote: "The events that took place on Poland's Baltic coast in December 1970 are the historic and emotional property of the entire Polish people. Their memory fills every Pole with bitterness and sorrow, expecially on each successive anniversary. Meanwhile, the latest events that took place at the end of the summer and in the autumn of 1980 added a seemingly completely new component to these reflections. But in fact it stems directly from them: The awareness of national solidarity and political reason--the understanding of the truth that if we can do anything for our country, this can be attained neither by force nor by despair, nor by rabidity, but by honest and open talk and joint action," the paper said.

GLOS PRACY CALLS FOR REMOVING SEEDS OF ADVENTURISM

LD111452 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 11 Dec 80

["Voice of Reason"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Dec (PAP)--"The margin of seeking new solutions is wider in the Solidarnosc trade union group, a mass movement born as a result of the social protest against distortions of the past years and of the workers' demands to improve socialism, than in other organizations.

"Differences in opinions on the most important tasks of this movement are understandable there. It would be wrong to strive to remove differences in the Solidarnosc group that reflect similar differences in the entire society. At the same time, there are some overriding national reasons that have to be defended also within the Solidarnosc group," GLOS PRACY wrote.

"This is the socialist image of the new labour movement whose elements are nowadays questioned by some forces not only outside the Solidarnosc group but also within itself. Programmatic assumptions of the new labor movement, widely approved by millions of working people, are attacked to turn it away from the constructive road of action that is in keeping with the requirements of the renewal of public life and which is a condition for getting Poland out of the deep crisis," the paper said.

"When the Solidarnosc activists are undertaking efforts so that working crews in the increasingly greater number of plants work more efficiently and in better conditions, theses rightly opposed by every Pole concerned over the fate of this country are propagated in duplicated publications, at meetings organized by some links of the Solidarnosc group, and in the emigre press hostile to People's Poland. What can Poland's national interest have in common with the programmatic slogans spread by ideologues of the Committee for Social Self-Defence and the Defence of Workers, an organization attributing to itself the role of the link of "social self-defence" and "defence of workers" [words indistinct] to accomplish this one must remove the seeds of adventurism from them, firmly stand on the ground of socialist renewal, full restoration of the most previous values of our system and the joint struggle of the party and all sound social forces for a better shape of public life. A different road would be the road of our common defeat," GLOS PRACY said.

JACEK KURON: PZPR ROLE MUST BE 'REDEFINED'

LD171355 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 12 Dec 80 p 13

[Mats Lundegaard interview with Jacek Kuron: "Soviet Invasion Merely Empty Threats"]

[Text] Warsaw, Tuesday [9 December]--"If we seriously believed or assumed that a Soviet intervention would take place in Poland tomorrow, then there would be nothing to do but plan a death with dignity."

Jacek Kuron, one of Poland's foremost dissidents, opposition organization KOR's most important spokesman and one of the political thinkers close to the independent trade union movement, said this.

But Kuron does not believe in a Soviet military invasion and does not want to believe in it. He believes that Polish society can mobilize rationalism and political power to satisfy the most important democratic demands raised during the fall protest movement. This could happen without the communist party losing its position of power and Moscow would thus be able to be pacified.

But if this is to succeed an incredibly elegant and disciplined balancing act is required of all the parties involved. Kuron's analysis makes this clear.

We met Jacek Kuron at Solidarity's busy headquarters in Gdansk. We spoke for an hour through an interpreter in a room in which people came and went. It was no short question-and-answer interview. Kuron prefers to speak in wide sweeps, ideally on themes he chooses himself.

He spoke mostly of the Soviet military intervention [ingripandet], which is strengthening daily in this dark and cold December week.

But he does not believe in an invasion on the Czech model, for example.

"It would be stupid," he said. "I am convinced that it is a step that Moscow does not want to take. On the other hand the Soviet leaders are deliberately working to build up tension in Poland, create an atmosphere of threat. They want the Poles to think that an invasion is imminent."

He repeated his doubts:

"They know very well in Moscow that an intervention here could be their last ever.

"The Soviet leader's ultimate intention with their 'warning shot' tactics," he said, "is to halt the trend of political developments in Poland. It is seen by the Russians as a threat to the communist party's position of absolute power in the country, and by extension also a serious danger to the political stability of the whole of Eastern Europe, perhaps even that of the Soviet Union. The example could quite simply be contagious.

"They want a return to the situation before July this year," he said. "They want to return to a situation in which the party had unaltered control over the political situation in Poland."

But he does not think this possible.

"There is no going back," he said.

He points out that the Polish party's leaders never realized how deep the crisis of confidence was. Nor did it realize its own weakness and inability to master the situation.

"If the party is to regain its leading role in Poland, this role must be redefined," he said. "It must become completely different."

But when he went on to talk about this, it was difficult to follow his argument; difficult to understand how a new balance of power in Polish domestic politics could be arranged. He said that the Polish Communist Party must be allowed to retain its power within the army, security police, foreign policy and central administration (this latter is the party with which Solidarity--which is indeed a political force in today's situation--would have to negotiate).

If the party's position within these organizations was threatened the Russians would have reason to intervene.

He said that the party's power here was not threatened. But at the same time he told us that the party leaders up to now have shown their complete incompetence in judging the breadth and height of the new trade union movement and he said that the Soviet Union or the Soviet Union's henchmen in the political establishment in Poland are doomed to lose all their tests of political strength with Solidarity if they choose to continue along the road of confrontation instead of cooperation.

It may be that his argument is too sophisticated. It may be that parts of it are lost in translation. But it may also be that it quite simply breaks down in places and that the gaps are papered over by hopes.

This latter is my own interpretation. I do not wish to question Jacek Kuron's political analysis but merely say that an outsider might take a more serious view of the Polish crisis than any domestic observer.

He himself thinks that his views are based on a cold appraisal of the facts.

"I am neither an optimist nor a pessimist," he said. "I am simply convinced that the Polish Communist Party's leaders can learn to start a dialogue with the broad masses in the party, with our society in general, and since I believe in reason and good will in society, then I must believe in party members' reason and good will."

He spoke about the democratization of social life in Poland, a development through which all of society would be broadened--especially as a result of Solidarity's influence. He also spoke of growing pressure, which will force the party to reform the system but he also talked of the limitations created by the wider political situation; a cautious democratization of Poland's social and political institutions--but within definite limits (namely, preserving the party's power within the four abovementioned institutions).

In a past political essay he wrote of Finland as a model "...a country with parliamentary democracy, which out of regard for the Soviet Union's interests has limited freedom of movement in certain areas of domestic and foreign policy...."

He points to something which could be a road to cooperation between the old power structure and Solidarity.

"Solidarity must work out an action program which its members with proper democratic procedure could study and then decide on in a vote. With this as a basis for planning the government could be given the time and the opportunity to come to grips with the situation in the country. It would give it a chance to tackle the economic crisis--which is also political."

We talked of the attacks on KOR and the risk that the authorities would once again begin to arrest its members. He does not think that this will happen, primarily because it would have no effect, as he sees it.

"It is an attempt to 'knock Solidarity's teeth out'," he said, "to deprive the movement of its activists--not that the new trade union's activists are all KOR members....at any rate it is a method which will fail, for new activists, new names would appear all the time."

Then he said a little about Solidarity as a base for a series of future organizations and movements in Poland, a farmers' union, a self-management system--in both the economic and political contexts. He spoke of the new independent trade union movement not as a political organization but at least as a political force.

One is left to define the differences oneself.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SCORES KOR'S POLITICAL MOTIVES

LD121814 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Dec (PAP)--The voices of the working people and almost all professional and public groups who, concerned about the socialist nature of the renewal process and demanding more active efforts for the sake of the common good, conscientious work and the strengthening of Poland's place and role in the world, are being heard more and more frequently and loudly, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes. In this context the newspaper stresses the anti-socialist nature of the program put forward by Jacek Kuron, leader of the "Committee for Social Self-Defense" (KOR).

The party, the newspaper writes, has embarked on a course of renewing the true content on the ideals of social justice and moral and ethical norms, a course of concern for the lofty dignity of man. The party has called for joint action by all those interested in creating better living conditions for the people. The party appeal is addressed to all Poles.

In the final speech at the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, quoted an extract from a different program--one which goes counter to the party and nationwide program. This program, which was formulated by one of KOR's leading representatives, envisages the catastrophic crash of two trains hurtling along the same track in People's Poland.

One of these trains is running according to a schedule which has been compiled from above, while the other is running according to a completely different schedule. This second train, according to the program conditions set forth by Jacek Kuron, is the independent trade unions.

According to the program prerequisites of the KOR leader, the democratization movement, which is acquiring an ever more radical character, is to become a battering ram to destroy people's power.

One can draw the conclusion from the basis of the KOR program that the fact that people's power exists in Poland gives its author no peace. Developing his cynical idea, he writes about those groups of our society which, surging on the wave of revival in the party, society and the state, are deepening, consolidating and translating it into life.

Kuron, who is not betrayed by a sense of reality, regrets that this movement cannot put forward the demand to overthrow political power, but through its very existence and the institutes which it will create, the movement will make demands of this power.

In conclusion the paper writes: we can imagine what kind of demands these will be, even if one cannot directly demand the overthrow of power.

TARNOWSKIE GORY RAILROAD WORKERS ISSUE WORK APPEAL

LD171022 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Railroad workers at Tarnowiskie Gory, of one of the largest railroad junctions in Poland, have appealed to all transportation workers for good work. The appeal reads: Let us focus all our forces on increasing transportation efficiency. May each railroad worker, with high professional discipline and safe work express his support to changes occuring in our fatherland. We advocate the harmonious cooperation of all political and social forces acting among the railroad workforce. The appeal is signed by representatives of the Tarnowskie Gory Railroad party committee; the Solidarity workers' committee; the Independent, Self-Governing Industrial Trade Union of Railroad Workers; and the Tarnowskie Gory junction board of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth.

FILM DISTRIBUTION PERSONNEL FORM NEW UNION

LD171026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] The chairmen of works' councils of film distribution enterprises and delegates of district film distribution boards from all over Poland who met in Warsaw yesterday for a conference decided to establish a national council of employees of the film distribution sector of the Trade Union of Cultural and Arts. The council is to act as an autonomous and independent, self-governing trade union of the employees of theater and film distribution enterprises from all over the country who belong to the Trade Union of Cultural and Arts Employees. The first national congress of delegates of theater and film distribution enterprises is to be held in January of the coming year in Bialystok.

Participants in the conference instructed the newly-created national council, among other things, to establish the actual profitability of the production of Polish films. It was also suggest to liquidate the excessive growth of administrative personnel of cinematography, both locally and at the central level.

PINKOWSKI MEETS BRANCH TRADE UNION GROUP

AU171532 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Text] PAP--On 10 December Jozef Pinkowski, Council of Ministers chairman, met the Coordinating Commission of branch trade unions headed by Albin Szyszka.

This was another meeting to consult on problems that have emerged in the branch trade unions movement. Participating in the meeting were Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski and Janusz Obodowski, minister of labor, wages and social affairs.

The meeting discussed the progress made in implementing the agreements attained at the previous meeting, as well as the conclusions from the 24 November Warsaw meeting of representatives of Polish branch trade unions.

The meeting examined issues concerning systematizing wages and social benefits, particularly pensions and disability payments, in line with the principles of creating and running enterprise social and housing funds, of improving industrial safety and hygiene conditions, health services, recreation and cultural life for collectives. The agenda also included concerning the future model of workers' self-government in connection with the lines of economic reform.

The meeting found it to be an issue of fundamental importance for trade unions to cooperate with state authorities in restoring, on the basis of the decision of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, a normal rhythm of work and order at enterprises and in stabilizing the country's social and economic life.

'FIRST STAGE' OF NEW TRADE UNION ACT COMPLETED

AU171348 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 80 pp 1-2

[Prof Sylwester Zawarzki statement to PAP: "The First Stage of Work Has Been Completed: The Principles of the Trade Union Act"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE FIRST STAGE OF WORK ON A NEW TRADE UNION ACT HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE TEAM OF 35 PERSONS APPOINTED BY THE STATE COUNCIL HAS DEFINED DETAILED PRINCIPLES OF THE ACT, WHICH WILL SHORTLY BE PRESENTED TO THE BROAD PUBLIC.

Attaining an agreement on an issue as important as a partnership model for the trade union movement is an unquestionable success. Prof Sylwester Zawarzki, chairman of the team, made a statement to PAP on the progress of work on that document:

When we began the work, there were quite a few doubts that the team would be able to complete a joint document. AMONG THE NORMATIVE ACTS WHICH ARE NOW BEING DRAFTED, THE TRADE UNION ACT IS OF THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE AND AT THE SAME TIME THE MOST DIFFICULT AND COMPLEX. This primarily arises from the innovative character of solutions offered by the future act in comparison with the present act based on the principle of uniformity of trade unions and their uniform conception that can be briefly defined as a model conveyor. There were also difficulties stemming from the need to provide a uniform legal basis for heterogenous forms of the trade union movement. Last but not least, this work had to be undertaken in a period when the complex situation in the country could result in a haphazardly drafted act, one that is intended to serve for a longer time.

IT IS TO BE EMPHASIZED THAT A JOINT DOCUMENT HAS BEEN WORKED OUT RESULTING FROM ACCORDED VIEWS OF VARIOUS TRADE UNIONS AND VARIOUS TRENDS IN JURISTIC THINKING AND PRACTICAL EXPERIENCES.

ONE OF THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE FUTURE ACT IS TO DEFINE LEGAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE ACTIVITY OF TRADE UNIONS AS AUTHENTIC REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WORKING PEOPLE WHOSE MAIN GOAL IS TO PROTECT THE WORKERS' RIGHTS AND INTERESTS. The act is expected to guarantee full freedom for forming trade unions and for trade union activity in line with the institutional principles fixed in the Constitution and with the existing legal order. In connection with this, the principles of the act emphasize the leading role of the PZPR exerted within the framework of the constitutional competence of state organs. It is highly important to provide trade unions with the rights which enable them to efficiently defend workers' rights, without infringing upon the responsibility of enterprise management for accomplishing production tasks. Moreover, the act is expected to provide conditions favorable for cooperation among various sectors in the trade union movement for the benefit of the working people.

THE ACT IS EXPECTED TO DEFINE THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF TRADE UNIONS REGARDING PRONOUNCING OPINIONS, INITIATIVES AND PUBLIC CONTROL. WHILE WORKING ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ACT, WE HAVE DEPARTED FROM THE PRESENT CONCEPTION OF TRADE UNION PARTICIPATION IN DECISION-MAKING, WHICH LEADS TO ERASING THE LINE OF RESPONSIBILITY BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND TRADE UNIONS. IT IS A MATTER OF FUNDAMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE TO DEFINE IN THE FUTURE ACT A MODEL OF PARTNERSHIP EQUALITY IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE TRADE UNIONS, AND TO PROVIDE TRADE UNIONS WITH GUARANTEES THAT THEIR VOICE WILL COUNT.

SETTLING COLLECTIVE DISPUTES AND, IN CONNECTION WITH THAT, THE RIGHT TO STRIKE WERE AMONG THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS IN OUR TEAM'S WORK. The difficulties in this respect are understandable if we take into account our constitutional relations. While standing on the ground of granting the workers the right to strike, we found that this right should be regarded as an extreme. Thus a strong emphasis has been put on conciliatory procedures also allowing for the possibility of appealing to a new institution--the public arbiter under labor and social insurance courts and the Supreme Court. We have concerted views on exempting certain groups of workers and enterprises from the right to strike, for general public and state reasons. Notwithstanding many difficulties, an agreement has been reached regarding compensation for the period of a strike carried out within the framework of legal regulations.

WITHIN A FEW DAYS, THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ACT WILL BE PRESENTED TO THE STATE COUNCIL. THEN THEY WILL BE SUBJECT TO PUBLIC DISCUSSION THAT SHOULD CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF JANUARY, PRIMARILY AT ENTERPRISES AND IN TRADE UNIONS. THE TEAM WILL USE THE RESULTS OF THAT CONSULTATION TO DRAFT THE TRADE UNION ACT.

OFFICIAL ON COAL SUPPLY CUTS TO CERTAIN INDUSTRIES

LD180302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] As we have already reported, a serious fall in production has occured in many branches of industry due to the coal shortage. Jerzy Wojcicki, deputy chief inspector of power economy, when asked by a PAP reporter, stated that this year miners will extract 14 million tons of coal less than planned. The decrease in extraction occurred mostly in the fourth quarter, when coal consumption and demand for it are at their highest. But, in comparison with the plan the domestic market has received 1.7 million tons of coal more and the power industry 500,000 tons more than planned. True, coal exports have now practically been reduced to nothing, but it is still impossible to reconcile all the needs and capabilities.

Therefore somebody must receive less coal. It has been decided to reduce supplies of coal to cement plants and the metallurgy and chemical industry. To the question of why the cuts have been carried out in the above and not other branches of industry, the answer was that a drastic decrease in supply to other consumers would have caused greater losses. One must not take coal away from the power generating industry, the population, the food industry or the municipal economy.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL VIGILANCE

LD151516 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 15 Dec 80

["Ideological Vigilance--Necessary"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Dec (PAP)--The Polish Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today printed a lengthy article under the above headline. Excerpts:

[Warsaw PAP in Russian at 1500 GMT on 15 December carries a version of this item of which the first paragraph reads: "The army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI devotes an article to the problems of struggle aginst antisocialist forces. The article's author, Col K. Ochocki, writes:"]

"One of the latest accusations against Polish communists is the charge that--as Jacek Kuron, ideological leader of the KOR Social Defence Committee, put it--socialism in Poland was 'brought in by tanks of the victorious Soviet Army'; that (here I am relying on the authority of a certain Polish economist) 'this system has nothing to do with socialism and stems from the despotic traditions of the Russian statehood' and remains afloat also due to 'the military and political pressure of the Soviet Union'.

[At this point the PAP Russian version adds the following paragraph: "K. Ochocki goes on to say: "The conviction that an undesired sociopolitical order could be imposed on 35 million Poles, irrespective of their needs and feelings, profoundly contradicts empirical facts. This conviction remains unaltered by the latest events in our country. What do they prove?"]

"In recent years in the administration practice there were many swollen mistakes and abnormalities. It was just them the protest of the Polish working class was directed at, but not against socialism as a principle of the political system (the popular slogan during the strikes was 'Socialism-Yes, Deformations-No'). The workers did not protest against the socialist ownership of means of production, they did not propose them to capitalist owners. They did not protest against the socialist idea of social justice but against the infringement upon this idea.

"What Kuron writes about the role of the Soviet Army in Poland's liberation insults the memory of hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers who fell on Polish soil and is fully inconsistent with the true history.

"Those who survived the Nazi epoch of terror and smoking crematory furnaces, making for the complete biological annihilation of the Polish nation, do know what the act of Poland's liberation by the Soviet Army was, the Polish Army and the Polish resistance having fought at its side. [The PAP Russian version omits this paragraph.]

"The presence of this army on the Polish territory disencouraged and paralysed the scheming of those forces which did not want to put up with the necessity of social transformations and reforms in this country.

"Yet the principal impulse for the profound socialist changes came out from the internal social, economic, cultural needs.

"The renewal of Poland's life and economy may be carried out only on the ground of socialism." [The PAP Russian version omits this paragraph.]

"The developments of the recent months in Poland and especially the steps taken by our party to overcome the sociopolitical crisis in this country find wide resonance among us, the man in uniform.

[Here the PAP Russian version adds the following paragraph: "Along with the discussions on the subjects of the causes, manifestations, and ways out of the crisis, the normal work rhythm is continuing on the proving and training grounds [na poligonakh i uchebnykh ploshchadkakh]. All the borders of our country are being vigilantly guarded."]

"We are aware of the threat to our security posed by the antisocialist forces in Poland.

"Deepening and broadening the sense of the socialist renewal of the country, restoring the ideological values of Marxism-Leninism we may not, even for a whole, lessen the ideological vigilance and firm struggle against the opponents of socialism."

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER DISCUSSES PARTY'S ROLE

LD141846 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Dec (PAP)--The leading Polish weekly KULTURA has published an article by Marian Rybicki, member of the Central Committee and under secretary of state in the office of the Council of Ministers, entitled "The Party and State Organs," which opens up discussion, before the ninth congress of the PZPR, on the subject of the party's leading role.

The author of the article notes that the binding 1971 formula of "The party leads, but the government rules" has not passed the test in the practice of Polish political life, has erased the borderlines of mutual responsibility and has also led to a violation of the principle of rational and effective governing of the country. This is why it is necessary to base oneself on the formula contained in the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic, according to which "the PZPR is the leading political force of society in the building of socialism." Acceptance of the concept of the party as the leading political force will strengthen the party's position as an organization of the working masses but not as a supergovernment.

Rybicki writes that raising the party's role in this way will allow it to perform better the functions of programming and determining the directions of the socioeconomic development of the country, education, selection and promotion of leading cadres, as well as political control over the implementation of set tasks and targets.

The principle should be adopted according to which the party carries out political control over the state apparatus, directing its better members to senior posts in state establishments and economic departments, departing at the same time from the practice of combining leading functions both in the party and the administration. "Instead of far-reaching symbiosis and even identification of the party apparatus with the state in the process of adopting decisions, which directly involves the authority of the party as a whole, the party should preserve an established distance with respect to the organs of the administration and leave them the right to independent activity in implementing tasks outlined by it. This will allow critical appraisal of the work of the administration and will also extend possibilities in the sphere of the party's implementation of true political control," M. Rybicki writes in conclusion.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETING

LD172332 Warsaw PAP in English 2028 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP)--A successive meeting of the Commission for Economic Reform, presided over by Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski, was held here today. The debaters examined theses on the basic lines of the economic reform. However, they stressed that the launching of the reform should not create illusions that it would immediately remove all difficulties once it is implemented. The reform should result in changing the system of relations between the central bodies of authority and the state administration on the one hand and enterprises, their personnel and local bodies of authority and administration on the other. This should lead to consolidating the role of central planning and a considerable increase in self-reliance of works and peoples councils.

The theses present in detail the structures of a system and organization, problems of the central running of the economy, issues of an enterprise and its self-management, economic conditions of the reform and the stages of its implementation. Following the working out of general assumptions of the reform, at the beginning of 1981 they will be submitted to a public discussion and then they will be examined as a draft of the reform by the 9th PUWP Congress and the Sejm (Polish parliament). These theses were very favourably assessed by members of the commission and by the Solidarity trade union group. Premier Jozef Pinkowski said that a report on the state of the economy was in the last stage of preparation. It will take some more time to draw up the announced three-year plan for stabilizing the national economy.

ROLE OF CATHOLICS IN NATIONAL REFORM VIEWED

LD171142 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 17 Dec 80

[From the "press review"]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Dec (PAP)--ZYCIE WARSZAWY has published an article by V. Ketrzynski, member of the Christian Social Association, devoted to the role of the Catholic Church and the Catholic section of society in the process of reform.

The author writes in particular: "The party, the efficient functioning of which is one of the fundamental elements of the socialist system of our country, has been profoundly shaken. Despite the noticeable manifestations of consolidation, it perhaps has not yet attained the necessary political dynamism in the new circumstances. The impression is created that the government is helpless in face of growing difficulties and until now there has been no clear cut program for the immediate future. This does not help to restore the undermined authority of the ruling powers and the state--particularly during a crisis--needs power, needs to be capable of efficient functioning and proposing at least an immediate program of action. The other side is calling more actively for moderation, a maximum contribution in labor in such difficult circumstances and opposition to manifestations of wilfullness. This is proof of the feelings of responsibility by social leaders.

"Despite this, at any moment spontaneous initiatives could bring about a situation which is fraught with dangerous confrontation. There are people joining the reform movement who are trying, on the wave of events, to implement their own personal aims, representing trends which have nothing at all in common with moderation. Further reforms, the future of Poland, is being acted out on this platform: Will the feelings of responsibility and moderation win, or will the initiative be snatched by demagogy and political extremism?

"In the essential alliance of all national forces who wish to proceed to reforms along the path of commonsense, the participation of Catholics who accept their moral and social duty is of primary significance."

MEETING STRESSES JOURNALISTIC RESPONSIBILITY

AU171312 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU In Polish 10 Dec 80 p 2

[PAP report: "Responsibility in Print: A Journalists' Meeting in Southern Poland"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PRESENT SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION REQUIRES FROM JOURNALISTS A PARTICULAR RESPONSIBILITY IN PRINT, A FEELING OF PUBLIC PRIORITIES AND A THOROUGH CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE COUNTRY AND REGION IN WHICH THEY WORK: The question 'how to write' can only be answered: with truth. The proper and consistent course of the irreversible process depends to a great extent on the mass media and on the sagacity and honesty of persons engaged in it. In information and journalism , while not departing from the course of criticizing what is bad, it is necessary to indicate examples of specific and effective solutions and initiatives aimed at remedying the present situation. The press, radio and television are accomplishing that task in a manner attesting to a deep awareness of the role of the journalist and the need for his presence in the process of change. This was the subject discussed on 9 December at a meeting of party and leading aktivs from Krakow, Nowy Sacz and Tarnow editorial boards. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Krakow PZPR Committee and attended by Jozef Flasa, chief of the press, radio and television department of the PZPR Central Committee.

L'HUMANITE CITES JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION'S BRATKOWSKI

LD161403 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 13 Dec 80 p 7

[Jacques Dinet dispatch: "Press Conference Given by Journalists Association Chairman"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 12 Dec--Stefan Bratowski, the new chairman of the Polish Journalists Association, gave a press conference for foreign newsmen this evening.

He was keen to stress that the Western press has been seized by a real psychosis:

"For the past 4 months in Poland," he stressed, "nobody has hit anybody." [paragraph continued]

He added that the Polish people are the youngest in Europe, and asked "where in such a short period of time have we seen a movement of several millions of people function without difficulties?"

"In some situations, while false information, either overemphasized or misinterpreted, might cause no repercussions for its author, it can cause major and dangerous repercussions for our country. It could cause more repercussions than any physical action." He urged foreign journalists to indicate to those "who use readymade formulas in connection with Poland that their responsibility has never been so great."

"We believe," he added, "that we are capable of extricating ourselves from the crisis. There is no reason for this psychosis." Last he pointed to an obligatory rule which many Western journalists seem to forget: "You must keep to what you see and write what you can verify."

'EXPERT' CITED ON ENTRENCHED STATE BUREAUCRACY

LD161309 Brussels LE SOIR in French 13 Dec 80 p 3

[Part II of Claude de Groulart dispatch: "The Polish Economy Is Returning to the 'Wild State'--II: The Bureaucracy's Resistance to Reform"]

[Text] Warsaw, December--Paralyzed by an incompetent bureaucracy which since the strikes no longer has control over anything, the Polish economy is now back where it started. We are continuing the analysis made for us in Warsaw by an eminent expert on these questions.

"At present a great debate has started on the rate at which the economic reforms should be introduced--reforms which Premier Pinkowski outlined at the party plenum. The aim is to give greater responsibility to the enterprises and to supply massive aid to the private agricultural sector which is in the majority in our country and which produces as much per hectare as the collectivized sector but with half the investment in machinery, fertilizers and cattle feed. These economic reforms are obvious once you have thought of them. They are based on spontaneous practice. For instance a furniture factory, instead of sending its order for nails through the bureaucratic network, obtains supplies directly from the factory which manufactures nails. It took somebody to work that out....

"Will the reform be introduced in stages, being completed by 1982, or will it be completed next year? I am in favor of the second solution for both technical and psychological reasons."

He paused, drawing slowly on a cigarette. "Nobody knows how extensive this reform will be. Once again it will have to be the result of a compromise between the government and the free trade unions. One idea now in the air is to create within the enterprises a control council comprising representatives of the workers, the local authorities and the state. However, Solidarity's good will will depend on the outcome of a number of debates to be held in the Sejm on trade union law, the right to strike and police prerogatives. There will also be a debate on censorship and that shows to what extent this is a question of mutual confidence: The intellectuals and journalists have rejected in advance a plan drawn up by the justice minister because they were not involved in drafting it....

"What about the international context? It is probable that the Moscow summit drew up an overall plan for Poland which might include a kind of Marshall plan. As far as Western credits are concerned, they should be carefully divided into two sums, one of which should be allotted to easing the food market situation and the other to retooling our production apparatus."

[Question] What obstacles do you see on this wise course?

[Answer] A political obstacle once again formed by the bureaucracy of the central ministries. They contain tens of thousands of people who will be very difficult to relocate in the production network because of such people's natural resistance to losing their privileges and power.

To overcome such resistance we must increasingly open to the workers the ranks of a party which claims to be a workers party. [answer ends]

He looked at his watch: His expert consultation was over.

As I left him I thought about the remarks made to me on the same subject by an eminent sociologist: "The ideal situation would be for us to be declared bankrupt, like Zaire. International experts could then come and take over from our incompetent or corrupt bureaucrats." His wife added: "You could also come and distribute food aid directly, as in Uganda. If we could also move Poland toward the warm seas everything would be perfect." Walesa under coconut palms in a way....

JAGIELSKI SPEAKS AT LODZ PARTY AKTIVS MEETING

AU171002 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Dec 80 p 2

[PAP-attributed report on speech by M. Jagielski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and vice premier, at the 9 December voivodship party aktivs meeting in Lodz--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] The speaker at the outset emphasized that the significance of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum lay primarily in the fact that it confirmed and strengthened the line of socialist renewal in political life, renewal offering a chance to get out from under the very complex, complicated political and economic situation in which our country has found itself.

Initiated by the sixth Central Committee plenum, the line of renewal amounts to consistent restoration of Leninist norms and socialist ideo-moral principles and to wide-ranging democratization of public life. The seventh plenum recognized that line as an irreversible process closely linked with maintaining and consolidating socialism in Poland, with preserving everything that our people have attained, under the party's guidance, in the 36 years of people's rule.

THE PARTY WENT TO THE SEVENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM NOT WITH MERE DECLARATIONS. DEEDS FOLLOWED THE SIXTH PLENUM DECISIONS. ALTHOUGH THE PERIOD THAT HAS ELAPSED SINCE THE CONCLUSION OF THE GDANSK, SZCZECIN AND JASTRZEBIE AGREEMENTS DID NOT SPARE US SOCIAL AGITATIONS AND TROUBLES, AND ALTHOUGH THAT PERIOD WAS SHORT, A MERE 3 MONTHS, WE HAVE DONE A GREAT DEAL.

A BROAD PROCESS OF DEMOCRATIZING LIFE HAS BEEN INITIATED, PRIMARILY IN THE PARTY AND IN THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT. THAT PROCESS HAS BEEN MANIFESTED IN THE REBIRTH OF VARIOUS FORMS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT AND COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES, IN THE CLEAR INVIGORATION OF REPRESENTATIVE ORGANS IN THE SEJM AND PEOPLE'S COUNCILS AT VARIOUS LEVELS. THE PARTY IS RECUPERATING AND CLOSING ITS RANKS.

M. Jagielski went on, emphasizing that the extremely difficult economic situation was making the settlement of many other issues impossible. This applies to the market, particularly the food market, which is experiencing the phenomena of a strongly upset balance. However, on the whole the balance of recent months was positive.

REPLYING TO THE QUESTION WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT HAD AN ACTION PROGRAM THAT COULD RESTORE THE NORMAL RHYTHM OF WORK AND THE GRADUAL EMERGENCE OF THE ECONOMY FROM THE CRISIS, THE SPEAKER STATED THAT SUCH A PROGRAM DID EXIST AND STEPS WERE BEING TAKEN TO CONSISTENTLY IMPLEMENT IT.

The government acts along three lines simultaneously:

Immediate, current measures connected with implementing this year's socioeconomic plan and with realizing--in such a difficult situation--the agreements reached with workers' representatives;

Work on the national socioeconomic plan and the national budget for 1981 and on the 5-year plan for the period 1981-85, including--within the latter's framework--on the 3-year program to restore balance and stabilize the country economically;

Work on reforming the functioning of the economy should provide means to implement the socio-economic policy and tasks for the coming 5-year period.

AS FAR AS THE FIRST LINE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTIVITY IS CONCERNED, IT PRIMARILY ENCOMPASSES THE SUPPLIES TO THE POPULATION OF BASIC FOODSTUFFS.

The question is also being asked, M. Jagielski continued, if the party has a program for the political settlement of the existing problems, and if it has such a program--how is the party implementing it? That question has been answered by the decisions of the sixth and seventh Central Committee plenums. It is now essential for the entire party and all party organizations to do their utmost and to join in implementation.

The process of democratization is advancing rapidly and, in repeated cases, spontaneously. Creative and constructive phenomena inspiring confidence in the future are prevailing in that process. But apart from that we have to deal with a lack of commonsense, with irresponsibility and impatience. Also, destructive forces acting from nonsocialist or pseudosocialist positions and counting on chaos, social troubles and anarchy are interfering. Their attack is aimed at renewal, at democratization and stabilization. Their objective is to aggravate tensions and difficulties. It is obvious that such attempts to foil socialist renewal must meet with growing opposition. This is dictated by the security of Poland, its international alliances, interests and development prospects linked with internationalist cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

One must not tolerate criticism of mistakes being transformed into denying and rejecting real past achievements. It was our party that outlined the program for developing People's Poland. That development has resulted in undeniable achievements. Those achievements provide a basis to bring the country out of the present crisis.

Precisely that consolidated and efficient party, radiating honesty and democratic spirit, will be able to develop increasingly wider partnerlike cooperation with all constructive forces of our people, with the allied parties, trade unions, nonparty members and Catholic circles--with all who have the development of their socialist motherland at heart, who desire to embark on the road of successful development and to provide the guarantee that what happened will never occur again.

PARTY AKTIVS REVIEW SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Kania at Plock

LD181020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Another monthly meeting of the basic party organization was held yesterday at the [words indistinct] plant of the Mazowsze petrochemical works in Plock which discussed the process of socialist renewal in Poland and in the party. The meeting was attended by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee. The main topics were internal party matters and in particular the evaluation of the process of renewal and causes of the difficulties encountered. These matters were discussed in the context of the coming meeting on Saturday of the commission preparing materials and theses for the ninth party congress.

Moczar at Kielce

LD172124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Plenary sessions of party voivodship committees were held today in Kielce and Zielona Gora. The party aktiv reviewed the current political, social and economic situation of the two regions.

It also outlined tasks for the immediate future, guided by resolution of the Central Committee's seventh plenum.

During the Kielce plenum in which Mieczyslaw Moczar, Politburo member and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, took part, it was stressed that at present the most important thing for party organizations and whole work forces is to renew sociopolitical life on the basis of socialism. This process should help to stabilize and normalize life in the region.

The plenum once more entrusted Witold Gadomski with the office of first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Kielce.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY SUPPLEMENT ON RURAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD110710 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] Today's ZYCIE WARSZAWY has a supplement--ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC. It contains, among other things an extremely interesting discussion about rural self-government. One of the participants, Roman Kaminski, a farmer from Jablonna, near Warsaw, says that every day new branches of the independent union of agricultural producers are being set up. In addition, there exist--so far not registered--the peasant independent trade union, with headquarters at Zabkowice Slaskie, and the peasant trade union of the Dobrzyn land and Kujawy. One could say that the countryside is next on the list.

Agriculture Minister Interview

LD110712 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 11 Dec 80

[Text] The question of rural self-government crops up in yet another ZYCIE WARSZAWY article, in fact, in an interview in ZYCIE I NOWOCZESNOSC--under the headline What Next Mr Minister?--with Minister of Agriculture Leon Klonica. He, too, notices the emergence of new structures in the countryside. He says that draft bills on trade unions and rural self-government are being written. They will create the necessary legal framework.

Leon Klonica also said that the minister of agriculture needs genuine, strong, self-government in the countryside, genuine meaning the decisive voice belongs to farmers.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON ROLE OF PEASANT FARMS IN ECONOMY

LD151148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 15 Dec 80

[From the press review]

[Text] A key political matter in agriculture is the recognition of individual farms as a permanent component of the socialist system in Poland, says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in an article entitled "Peasants and Socialism" by Leon (Wujko). Without this clear statement, he adds, all--even the strongest formulations--in the question of peasant farms will be an interpretation of intention rather than principles. Recalling the historic decree of the Polish committee of national liberation on agricultural reform, Leon (Wujko) ways this legal act was not a summary political evasion but formed an interpretation of the strategy of Polish communists for constructing the foundations of socialism. He explains that the recognition of peasant farms as a fully legalized component of socialism in the country will remove many political obscurities from such an important sphere of our social life.

It will remove the peasants' distrust of the authorities; it will [words indistinct]. It will introduce full conformity of policy and commonsense. It will, at the same time, enable a clarification in discussions on precise economic and technical subjects.

USSR'S BAYBAKOV HOLDS PLANNING TALKS IN BUCHAREST

AU172013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 17, talks started in Bucharest between the delegations of the central planning bodies of Romania and the Soviet Union, led by Nicolae Constantin, Romanian deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, and N.K. Baybakov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, respectively.

The delegations analyzed the activity of the two countries' planning bodies for bilateral coordination of the plans of the national economies over the 1981-1985 period. Concrete measures were set, meant to allow of the development of mutual advantageous cooperation and specialization in production in the basic branches of the two countries' national economies, the growth and diversification of the volume of mutual goods deliveries.

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH MADAGASCAR AMBASSADOR

AU172008 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Jean Ernest Bezaza who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to Romania.

In the brief speech he delivered on the occasion, the Romanian head of state pointed out among other things that Romania carried on an intense activity on an international plane, actively participated in the settlement of the major issues confronting present-day mankind, consistently militated for a policy of peace, detente and national independence, for a broad collaboration among peoples, developing relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation with the African countries, with all the developing countries, with the non-aligned states, supporting the efforts those countries' peoples made to be masters of their national riches and destinies, to build a new international economic order.

The president pointed to the ascending course of the Romanian-Malagasy relations. In the address he made on the occasion of his accreditation, the Malagasy ambassador said among other things that his country was highly appreciative of the cooperation with Romania. He mentioned that Romanian learning institutes trained young cadres from Madagascar and that the two countries were linked by important cooperation agreements.

NICULESCU CONFERS WITH HUNGARIAN FINANCE OFFICIAL

AU171301 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 16, Paul Niculescu, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received I. Vincze, deputy minister of finance of the Hungarian People's Republic. Approached were questions regarding the development of the reations of economic and financial collaboration between the relevant institutions of the two countries.

JORDANIAN MINISTERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN

AU172020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--Vasile Pungan, personal representative of the president of Romania, minister secretary of state, was received by Mudar Badran, Jordanian prime minister, and had an interview with Marwan al-Qasim, minister of foreign affairs. Approached were questions of the further development of the bilateral relations, especially in the economic field, in keeping with the decisions made during the meetings in Bucharest and Amman between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and King Husayn Ibn Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Some aspects of the contemporary international life were also surveyed.

RCP'S POPESCU ATTENDS CUBAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU180901 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The Second Congress of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] opened in Havana with a report presented by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee.

The RCP delegation to the congress is led by Comrade Dumitru Popescu.

CAZACU, DELEGATION ATTEND ISRAELI LABOR CONGRESS

AU180902 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The RCP is represented at the Israeli Labor Party's Third Congress by a delegation led by Comrade Virgil Cazacu. The congress opened yesterday.

RCP GREETS ANGOLAN RULING PARTY CONGRESS

AU180959 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Dec 80 p 5

[RCP Central Committee's message to the Angolan Popular Liberation Movement on its first congress]

[Text] To the first extraordinary congress of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Party of Labor [MPLA-PT], Luanda,

Dear comrades, on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we want to convey a warm message of friendship and solidarity, and wishes for full success at the national forum proceedings to the delegates of the first MPLA-PT extraordinary congress and to all party members.

Expressing satisfaction with the fact that the militant Romanian-Angolan friendship and solidarity--which have been active factors ever since the period of your people's struggle for national liberation--are continuously developing, we want to emphasize the exceptional contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and by the late regretted Comrade Agostinho Neto, who at their frequent meetings laid the solid foundations of the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and MPLA-PT, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Angola.

We are firmly convinced that these relations of friendship and cooperation will further develop and deepen, in numerous areas, in the interests of the Romanian and Angolan peoples, of the general cause of socialism, national independence, detente, security, progress and peace in the world, and of strengthening the solidarity of all revolutionary and democratic forces struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

The RCP and all Romanian people are familiar with and closely follow your party's activities devoted to consolidating and safeguarding national independence, advancing along the path of socioeconomic progress and building socialism. We are confident that, closely united around the MPLA-PT, the friendly Angolan people will attain fresh successes in their struggle to build a prosperous and independent Angola.

Dear comrades, along with our friendly greetings, we want to convey to you wishes for full success at your congress and in implementing the important decisions it will adopt.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM CONCLUDES 17 DEC

AU171940 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP concluded on December 17.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted a resolution on the items included in the agenda, resolution to be released.

RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor at the end of the proceedings.

LEGISLATIVE CHAMBER ADOPTS BUDGET, OTHER BILLS

AU172106 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1952 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--Met in Bucharest on December 17, the Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils examined a series of important normative acts: bill regarding the adoption of the state budget for 1981, investment bill, bill regarding amendments to law No 14/1971 concerning the management of fixed assets, material resources and technical and material supply, bill regarding the setting up, distribution and use of resources by counties for supplying the population with meat, milk, vegetables and fruits, bill regarding the organization of services to the population for the processing of products from farm producers.

Numerous speakers took the floor during the debates.

They made numerous proposals that will be advanced to the initiators of bills for amending the bills which are to be submitted for approval to the Grand National Assembly.

The Legislative Chamber of the People's Councils adopted resolutions whereby the bills and the other normative acts included in the agenda were passed.

BRIEFS

CSSR JOURNALISTS PROTOCOL--The Romanian Council of Journalists and the CSSR Journalists' Union signed a cooperation protocol for the 1981-85 period, and a cooperation plan for 1981. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 7 Dec 80 p 6 AU]

SESERINAC SAYS POLISH EVENTS DENY BLOC THESES

AU171636 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 80 p 2

[Dimitrije Seserinac "military-political commentary": "Events Deny the Blocs"]

[Text] The events in Poland, as do many others which have occurred in Western European countries from the end of the war up to the present, deny the assumptions about a totally divided, bipolar world, which in fact does not exist: A world in which there is the United States and its allies on the one side and the Soviet Union with its allies on the other, the only interest of each side being to annihilate the other, a world in which the military structures of the two sides have meaning only in their mutual relations.

Practical life and actual events have not only denied certain bloc assumptions about a nonexistent world; they have also dramatically shown what actually exists and what the essential problems of the world are in general and in particular regarding socioeconomic and political trends.

A prominent U.S. senator said a few years ago that the Soviets and their Warsaw Pact allies were prepared "to conduct a short war of extreme intensity, without warning, which will be characterized by a massive 'blitzkrieg' designed to overcome the NATO forces in the central sector before they could be strengthened with forces from outside Europe."

Race for Advantage

Very similar statements and assertions could also be found in many utterances by representatives of the leading power of the other bloc, beginning with Marshal Sokolovskiy and up to the current statements by responsible persons in the USSR.

Many events, however, have denied such views held by representatives of the leading powers of the military blocs. The latest of these are the events in Poland and all that is happening there. Developing a campaign on the widest scale about possible military intervention by the Warsaw Pact forces in Poland, when they speak objectively representatives of the Western bloc deny the much-repeated thesis about the danger of a military invasion by the Warsaw Pact forces in Western Europe. For it is more than obvious that one cannot avoid the question of how it may be possible to undertake an offensive of strategic extent and unforeseeable consequences if at the same time it is necessary to allocate some 35 to 60 divisions to Poland just to maintain the regime and communications. (This is the number that the very same Western sources estimate will be necessary for that purpose.)

The latest events have more than explicitly shown that the general showdown for which the blocs allegedly are preparing is impossible and unnecessary, and that no side can allow it to happen; in other words, that both sides know the limits they must not overstep and that they strictly respect the agreements concluded and implied. They have also confirmed that the two blocs are rigorously endeavoring to ensure the cohesion of the bloc structure and the bloc powers to ensure the influence they have gained in the blocs. The present events also show that the race for advantage and superiority is not run only in the field of armaments and technology but also in the field of political propaganda activities. Imagined or attained superiority in that field would accord no smaller advantage than one in the field of armaments.

The events in Poland also show how much the blocs and especially their leading powers are making efforts to create conditions to conduct actions to destabilize the countries of the other bloc and to exert political and economic pressure on those countries for the sake of preserving "their own prohibitions."

The game over the events in Poland is intended to impose on that country the role of an object in international events. This is opposed to the essential real interests of the Polish people. The long-term problems of socioeconomic relations in Poland cannot be solved through the use of force or through military intervention. According to the documents of the Helsinki CSCE, signed by all the European countries and the United States, military force may be used only in defense of territorial integrity and the independence of one's own country. Those documents even exclude the threat of using force.

Return To Old Methods

The behavior leading to bloc contests and gaining propaganda or political advantages, or even military ones, in connection with the events in Poland therefore constitutes an anachronism, a return to the methods of activities from the cold war period, something that opposes the true strivings to establish democratic relations on the basis of equality and independence of countries, noninterference in internal affairs of others, mutual understanding, respect and peaceful cooperation.

To cause panic or a certain atmosphere of fear, either by threatening (implicit or actual) to use military force or to exploit with propaganda such alleged possibilities is opposed to what has been officially accepted and it is harmful and dangerous to all. At the same time, it nevertheless performs a useful function: It uncovers the true face of bloc organizations, their contests and the true role of the forces in them.

SOVIET DEPUTY PREMIER SMIRNOV DEPARTS 16 DEC

LD171934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1717 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG)--Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Belgrade for Moscow today after visiting our country at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

During his stay in our country, Leonid Smirnov visited several organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Republics of Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Hercegovina and Serbia, where he acquainted himself with their technical and technological possibilities and development programs.

Together with these work organizations' representatives and with representatives of the executive councils of the socialist republics which he visited, Leonid Smirnov considered the possibilities for the establishment and development of reciprocal production and technical cooperation.

During talks between Gojko Ubiparip, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, and Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, it was noted on both sides that, in addition to the successful and comprehensive development of cooperation between the two countries on the basis of well known and tested principles both sides were interested in and ready for further expanding and promoting mutual economic cooperation and especially industrial cooperation and specialization on a long-term basis.

Deputy Chairman Smirnov was received separately by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

During his stay Deputy Chairman Smirnov visited the memorial complex--the House of Flowers--and paid homage to President Tito.

At the airport in Surcin Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was seen off by Gojko Ubiparip, vice-president of the Federal Executive Council, and Federal Executive Council officials. Also present was Nikolay Rodionov, USSR Ambassador to the SFRY, and aides.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SOVIET SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION

LD172218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0852 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG)--A delegation of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies of the USSR, led by the council's first deputy chairman, N.N. Grisenko, left Belgrade today after a 7-day stay in Yugoslavia.

During their stay in Yugoslavia, the delegation visited a great number of organizations of associated labor and institutions in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and had official talks on the promotion of cooperation between the federation of engineers and technicians of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Council and its members. The talks were concluded with the signing of a cooperation protocol which, on behalf of Yugoslavia, was signed by Vajo Skendzic, president of the Presidium of the Federation of Engineers and Technicians of Yugoslavia.

ROMANIAN FRONT CHAIRMAN DOBRIN MEETS RAKOCEVIC

AU171321 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1125 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--A delegation led by Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the SDUF [Socialist Democracy and Unity Front] National Council, is paying a friendly working visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Federal Conference of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia (SAWPY).

During the talks conducted between the SDUF delegation and the SAWPY delegation led by Petar Rakocevic, member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference, information and experience were exchanged with regard to the activity of the two mass organizations. Analysed were concrete measures allowing the expansion and deepening of the collaboration between the SDUF and the SAWPY so that they make an ever greater contribution to the development of the Romanian-Yugoslav relations as a whole.

SUNDIC VIEWS HAIG APPOINTMENT, FUTURE U.S. POLICY

LD172038 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Gen Alexander Haig, Nixon's former national security adviser and former supreme commander of the Atlantic pact's armed forces in Europe, as was indeed expected, has been appointed U.S. secretary of state in the administration of U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan, who takes over his duties on 20 January next year, that is, in slightly more than a month.

One had the impression, probably because it was being predicted, that Ronald Reagan would indeed appoint a minister of foreign affairs among his first selection of members of his Cabinet, but there were also some problems with Haig's nomination. In recent days, Haig's role in the Watergate affair, among other things, as a result of which Nixon had to leave, has been talked about. It was said that this might be a reason for Ronald Reagan to reject Haig's services. Perhaps Reagan did think about this, but everything turned out in accordance with expectations.

In his views and political orientations, Alexander Haig is, in any case, a man of Reagan's type. He is ready to carry out fully what Ronald Reagan advocated in relations to the United States' future foreign policy during the election campaign. There remains, however, the question of whether Ronald Reagan as president will behave as he did when a presidential candidate. There are quite a few people who think that he will not and it seems that their forecasts are not far from the truth. Nevertheless, this does not mean that there will not be any changes in American foriegn policy, as there will be some changes, whatever the case. Both Reagan and Haig are in favor of strengthening the role of the United States in the world, of a sharper course in relations to the East and of the United States' dominant role in the Western alliance. This requires larger outlays for armaments and increased obligations on the part of the Western allies toward America, and thereby toward the continuation of the arms race.

It is true that for the moment Moscow is not showing that it is over concerned, and there are enough indications that it will be easier with Reagan than it was with Carter. Such expectations are not unrealistic, for it is well known that Moscow and Washington have always come to agreement more easily in the postwar years when the Republicans were in power in the United States. Of course, many rightly abhor agreements between the big powers, for this leads to strengthened blocs and an increased bloc presence in various regions of the world, primarily where there is tension. However, this suits the blocs exactly.

While he was supreme commander of the Atlantic pact's armed forces, General Haig was a source of quite a few problems for both the Carter administration and the American allies in Europe. As a result of this, Haig was replaced. No one is able to predict yet how Haig will behave as secretary of state toward the allies in Western Europe. However, there remains the fact that Ronald Reagan will demand of Haig precisely that which Carter forbade Haig to do. Probably this will not take place without difficulties, for West Europe is not in a position to accept unreservedly all that is demanded of it. Whatever happens, it will try to preserve everything for which it fought during Carter's mandate. It is true that at the last session of the Atlantic pact things were heard which match Reagan's and Haig's ideas on the East, but this still does not mean that Western Europe is ready to place its relative peace and economic prosperity at risk. Whatever the case, America's role in today's world will continue to be significant, but neither peace nor war depends on America alone. Beyond these limits, no single American administration--not even Reagan's--can do much without sharing both good and evil with others.

MIJATOVIC, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR ITALY, VATICAN

LD171420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left today on an official and friendly visit to the neighboring Republic of Italy.

At (?Belgrade) airport Cvijetin Mijatovic was seen off by Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary of foreign affairs; and Ivan Dolnicar, secretary general of the SFRY Presidency.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Kosin, SFRY ambassador to Italy; Aleksandar Sokorac, chef de cabinet to the president of the SFRY Presidency; Milivoje Maksic, foreign political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; Veluko Velasevic, head of protocol of the SFRY Presidency; and Trajko Trajkovski, head of the department for neighboring countries of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs are in the delegation of the president of the SFRY Presidency.

During his stay in Italy Cvijetin Mijatovic will visit the Vatican.

MINIC ADDRESSES COUNCIL ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD172350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0754 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--In its latest issue MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA carries the text of the speech by Milos Minic, president of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, delivered within the discussion held at a recent session of the council in connection with the Yugoslav preparations for the forthcoming nonaligned ministerial conference in New Delhi:

Our basic tasks are two: first, to accurately assess the international political, economic and military situation and to evaluate the main directions of the development of international relations, and, second, to evaluate the situation in the nonaligned movement.

If our assessments on this are accurate then we can relate ourselves to the ministerial conference in New Delhi in an adequate way and carry out the necessary preparations.

I will not go into an analysis of the international situation but I would like to indicate briefly the situation in the nonaligned movement.

The movement has difficulties among its ranks; this cannot be denied. Differences among the nonaligned countries, (?conflicts) and even armed conflicts between individual nonaligned countries, and the difficult solution of controversial questions among nonaligned countries by peaceful means have become a reality which persists. This cannot be denied either.

These difficulties paralyze the action of the most important bodies of the movement, for instance of the Coordination Bureau, when specific questions are on the agenda on which there is no consensus among the nonaligned countries, either on a political stand or the action to resolve such matters. This too is true and cannot be denied.

The blocs and the great powers, particularly since the fifth nonaligned summit conference in Colombo, in the (?process) of a decline of detente, have extended their breakthroughs in the nonaligned movement. A number of countries are politically, economically or militarily linked with one or the other bloc or a great power and are operating within the nonaligned movement to the advantage of the policy of a specific great power or a specific bloc on which they are more or less dependent. Within the movement they oppose the actions that could affect the interests of a great power or bloc with which they have established specific closer relations. This too is true; it cannot be denied.

On the basis of these facts views and opinions are held in the world, and in our country too, the essence of which is that the movement is incapable of action, that its role in the world is declining, and that in future one cannot count on a greater role of the movement in the solution of international problems or on a greater role in the balance in the relations of the forces in the world.

So, what is emerging is the repetition of a manifestation similar to what we witnessed around 1970-71, and which had some supporters in our country too.

Some statements about the movement made in the West try to minimize the importance of the role of the movement and particularly to diminish the Yugoslav role in the movement after Tito.

Some statements in the countries in the East try to spread and confirm the idea about "a natural alliance between the socialist community and the nonaligned movement." An attempt is made to support some of the nonaligned countries with such stands. This started immediately after the Havana conference, it has continued up till now and has even begun to be inserted into some bilateral documents.

All these facts are at the same time one side of the situation in the nonaligned movement and of the views of specific world political factors about the movement, and not a comprehensive assessment about it. A comprehensive assessment reveals that the former is a one-sided and inaccurate assessment.

(?First), the principles and objectives of the policy of nonalignment which Tito called "the authentic principles and objectives" are spreading in the world as the only progressive basis of new and more equitable international relations, of a new international political and economic system whose construction all nonaligned countries without exception, and many others which are not nonaligned, consider to be a historic necessity and whose construction they actively work for, more or less as a main long-term strategic objective of the entire policy of nonalignment.

Second, every country which has not joined political blocs, particularly the newly liberated countries, which until yesterday were colonies, seek support in the policy and movement of nonalignment in their opposition to the pressure of the blocs and of the great powers and in the preservation of their political independence. For the forthcoming conference too there are some new countries which will join. This is something which should not be underestimated. One does not join a movement which is declining and whose role is weakening. Countries do not flee from the movement, and with the exception of Burma no one has so far left the movement.

Third, the nonaligned movement is not a bloc, although within the movement and outside the movement there are countries which behave toward the movement as if it were a bloc. The times are past when some countries fought the battle against the movement in the United Nations, and when it was called "the tyranny of the majority" [words indistinct] and so on. However, in practical conduct, in specific stands, both in our country and abroad, there are people who treat the movement as a bloc, as something strongly organized with its institutions, organs, and so on. The nonaligned movement is in fact the joint solidarity action of the countries which do not belong to the blocs and which work for authentic principles and objectives of the policy and of the movement of nonalignment. If there is action, the movement lives and carries out its international role according to its strength and the influence which it can exercise on the development of international relations in a given concrete historic international situation; it moves toward the implementation of the basic objectives and principles of the policy of nonalignment. The situation is not always the same, sometimes the influence which it can exercise is greater, sometimes smaller.

If there is no action there is no role for the movement. What is the situation now? Are there any actions? It cannot be denied that various actions in the United Nations and outside the United Nations are in line with the objectives and principles of the nonaligned policy, and there have been many such actions. I could provide a long list of such actions.

Often the actions evolve in an organized way, having been initiated by the Coordination Bureau or through it or via the meetings of the representatives of all nonaligned countries. Or they can originate from chosen groups some of which were established a long time ago, such as the group for Cyprus, the group for the Middle East, various coordination groups in the economic area, etc.

Since the differences about the question of the orientation, role and character of the nonaligned policy and movement, and also the differences about the question of Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and some other differences and conflicts began to play a greater role in the activities of the movement, a greater number of actions by nonaligned countries have originated from outside the chosen bodies and working groups of the movement, from ad hoc groups established on the initiative of the individual countries or individual groups of countries. An example is the resolution on Afghanistan in the General Assembly, and another example is the outcome of the vote on the position of Kampuchea in the United Nations, and also the action of the group in the Security Council concerning the war between Iran and Iraq. The latest action to set up an organized body--a group of nonaligned countries for goodwill services in the war between Iran and Iraq, which recently met in Belgrade at the ministerial level--should be mentioned as well.

[Passage indistinct] list made up according to the committees and for the General Assembly plenary session so that the actions were grouped according to the problem. Peripheral action of those initiated only by one or a small number of countries are not taken into consideration unless they reflect the stand and the interests of a wider circle of nonaligned and other countries. The list is longer and more meaningful than [words indistinct] actions of nonaligned countries during (?past) sessions of the General Assembly.

In the plenary session of the General Assembly alone the nonaligned countries submitted the following initiatives:

Four resolutions on the Palestinian question, and the resolutions on the Middle East too were drafted in the nonaligned countries group for the Middle East and Palestine;

Global negotiations: As is known, the proposals are the result of the joint action of nonaligned countries and of the Group of 77;

The action for the resolution on extending the Security Council was led by the biggest nonaligned countries' group;

Various aspects of the problem of apartheid and activity (?in this connection) was conducted by the African group with the support of a number of other nonaligned countries;

The most important out of a total of 18 resolutions concerning the political situation in the Republic of South Africa, military and economic situation in the Republic of South Africa, sanctions against the Republic of South Africa, role of multinational companies, and solidarity with political detainees have been moved and were proposed by nonaligned countries. Also the implementation of the declaration about decolonization, the decision about holding a conference on the peaceful use of nuclear energy;

The resolution on Afghanistan was moved by a group of nonaligned countries (? and among its supporters there were) many Islamic countries. The initiator of the resolution on Kampuchea were the ASEAN countries joined by Pacific and some other nonaligned and Western countries;

In the First Committee there are about ten initiatives. Then there are the regional initiatives by nonaligned countries which received support by other nonaligned countries. For instance, in the First Committee: preparations for the second session of the General Assembly on disarmament, the implementation of the recommendation and of the decisions of the first special General Assembly session on disarmament, about the work of the UN Commission on Disarmament, about the work of the Disarmament Committee, about the proclamation of the eighties as the second disarmament decade.

There is also a resolution on denuclearization of Africa, about Israeli nuclear armament, about nuclear threat from South Africa, about the formation of (?nuclear-free) areas, etc.

Individual smaller groups of nonaligned countries started initiatives which got the support of the majority, such as the study on the relationship between international security and disarmament, on a comprehensive ban of nuclear tests, on the nonuse of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war, on the disarmament research and study program, on the world campaign for disarmament, on SALT II, on international security, on the application of denuclearization in international security, and on the drafting of a declaration on nonmeddling and noninterference where the stands have not yet been coordinated;

Also the Special Political Committee: three out of six resolutions on refugees, on refugees from Gaza, and on the scholarships for the study of children of refugees, are the initiatives by nonaligned countries. I think that this suffices as an illustration of the activity of the nonaligned movement in the United Nations alone, although this is only one-third of the initiatives and actions by nonaligned countries on this list. All these actions were conducted on the basis of the stands and documents adopted at the Havana sixth summit conference.

You see, if a movement is weakening, then this cannot be explained, what does it mean then? It means that the nonaligned countries are the protagonists of all these resolutions, initiatives and actions whose entire meaning is directed toward the solution of international problems along the line of the policy of nonalignment, the policy of peace and consolidation of international cooperation.

[Passage indistinct] (?having established all this), we see that there is only one event, one action, where the nonaligned movement (?did not) achieve a success, and we assess the whole movement and its role with this impression in our mind.

Accordingly the movement cannot be killed off because the policy of nonalignment is indestructable. And not only that, the policy of nonalignment is an active force in international relations and a point of departure to launch initiatives and actions by those countries which see it as a guarantee of the vital interests and also of the interests of peace and security and construction of new more equitable international relations.

No one can change this. The proof that this is so is in obviously limited opportunities [word indistinct]. Such attempts were made in the past and of course now as well. In this situation both Yugoslavia and any other nonaligned countries keep adapting themselves to such a situation and do not reduce their initiative and activity. Quite the contrary, moreover, further initiatives and actions by a great number of nonaligned countries have to be expected. The ministerial conference in New Delhi in February next year will certainly confirm this.

One should not be surprised if actions by nonaligned countries do not manage to bring about a solution of specific international problems. One should bear in mind the international situation. Admittedly, not all actions [fail to produce results]; there are actions by nonaligned countries which are more or less successful.

Nor are many actions by the United Nations successful. You see in what a position the UN Security Council has been during the past 4 to 5 years. It is not in a position to carry out so to speak, a single one of its resolutions or decisions of vital significance for peace and security in the world.

(?Many) actions by the OAU (?are not carried out either). Take Chad as an example: The OAU has used all its authority to calm the situation in Chad, and yet it cannot calm it. The great powers have intervened as well, and so have some nonaligned countries, unfortunately. It seems that great oil reserves have been found there and this would seem to encourage the deepening of the crisis around Chad.

Nor is the Arab League successful. Look at this organization, which earlier on had an enormous specific weight in the solution of the Middle East crisis. Now it has broken; there are no actions. The Islamic Conference (?is not) significantly (?different either).

The EEC countries too, which are doing their best somehow to place a distance between themselves and the United States in relation to the Middle East, have been unsuccessful.

Nor have the groups of Latin American countries had a great deal of success. The ASEAN countries have not registered any significant successes either.

There are initiatives and actions, but there is no success. All these groupings launch numerous initiatives and actions, but success is lacking.

What are the reasons? The main responsibility for this situation falls on the blocs and, primarily, according to a widely held view in the world, on the two superpowers which have blocked detente and a solution of all international problems. They have brought about this situation as a result of their sharp confrontation around the spheres of influence and interests and around the struggle to obtain military superiority over "their main rival."

This latest round has opened up a new stage of the arms race, which is horrible. It would take too long if I were to read a list of everything that is being prepared. So to speak, in 5 years practically all present weapons will become obsolete.

The delays in the solution of international problems is the result of the decline of detente, consolidation of the use of force, strengthening of the military factor in international relations, strengthening of military and other interventions, escalating meddling in international affairs, everything along the line of imperialist and hegemonist policy.

Detente itself is in essence the solution of international problems by peaceful means. It is not a special world problem, it is the world process of the solution of international problems on the basis of respecting the principles of independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity and of equality of all countries, irrespective of the differences or similarities of social systems, and of belonging or not belonging to military-political blocs. There is no solution of problems without detente, there is no detente without promoting international relation by resolving international problems. Therein lie interdependence, correlation and teamwork, which is how this can be described in another language, which means the essence of detente and of the process of relaxation of international tension.

Accordingly it would be groundless to ascribe the absence of success in the solution of international problems to the weakening international role of nonaligned countries and forecast for the nonaligned movement (?a decline) in its influence.

[Passage indistinct] international situation calls for a revival of detente instead of decline of detente, opening up of the process of disarmament instead of mounting armaments race, a transition of global negotiations between the developing and the developed countries instead of blocked negotiations and talks on a new international economic system and the third decade of the strategy of development.

It calls for solving crises instead of opening new ones, overcoming of bloc divisions and of confrontations instead of the spread of division and involving countries which are not members of blocs, particularly some nonaligned countries, etc., in bloc confrontations.

What is happening in the Middle East now: Certain nonaligned countries give bases and place airports and ports at the disposal of certain great powers, which have ensconced themselves in these countries, trying to acquire military and other advantages vis-a-vis their main rival.

In this international situation Yugoslavia, in view of its reputation and prestige built under President Tito's leadership, must act very actively and in a reasoned way. It is being shown and it will be shown that its role in the world is not weakening, although some countries outside the movement and some nonaligned countries think that without President Tito the role of Yugoslavia will weaken.

The strength of our influence has always been based on the principled nature of our policy, of our stands on every international issue, on our always expressed accurate assessments of the tendencies in the international development and on the realization and practical value of the initiatives, proposals and stands. If we continue to preserve these capabilities we will have an undiminshed role in the nonaligned movement which we never considered to be a role of a leader but the role of one of the most active members. We belonged and we belong today to the countries which led the way with the initiatives and actions of the movement. I am deeply convinced that there will be no changes in this role of Yugoslavia in the nonaligned movement and on the international scene in general.

While President Tito was still alive the diminished role of Yugoslavia was prophesied to us from several quarters on several occasions, both from the East and from the West. Such assessments appeared practically every year or every other year, between the summit conferences. The assessment of those who in 1978, on the eve of the 11th LCY Congress, said that Yugoslavia had played out its role (?from) the earlier stages of the (?liberation) war and the development of the nonaligned movment [words indistinct] (?and that) "new," "radical," and "revolutionary" forces conducting a more radical policy will take the nonaligned movement into their hands, went further than any other assessment.

Our stands were called opportunism. They accused us of keeping an identical distance in relation to the blocs and they (?accused) us of collusion with the policy of U.S. imperialism, (?and of) "expansionism" (it is well known who was doing this and there is no need for me to mention any names). It is generally known that at the sixth conference in Havana these "new forces" made an attempt with their offensive to take the movement into their hands, but they obtained very meager results.

An overwhelming majority of nonaligned countries resolutely rejected this offensive and firmly reiterated the basic principles and objectives, role, orientation and the character of the nonaligned movement as an independent extrabloc force on the international scene.

The conference in New Delhi will confirm the same thing. I am convinced of it. Some people are afraid that controversial questions will break the unity of the nonaligned countries in New Delhi. That is why they think that these questions, such as the question of Afghanistan, Egypt (words indistinct], the Iranian-Iraqi (?conflict), etc., must be avoided. Among the nonaligned countries an exchange of views is taking place on the direction in which the solutions will be found without these controversial questions giving rise to some unsurmountable (?problems) at the conference. Those who think that (?problems) should be avoided are in favor [words indistinct] degree of the unity of nonaligned countries.

However, no one can prevent a discussion on controversial questions. The discussion in the Coordination Committee in New York, when the agenda was adopted, showed that a debate opened on the agenda concerning these controversial questions, including Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Iranian-Iraqi war (both Iran and Iraq (?are members) of the Coordination Committee)). [Words indistinct] can be expected at the conference in New Delhi although there won't be a consensus on these questions. Differences will be pronounced and the differences, (?it is common knowledge), have their effect, according to the nature of the stands, according to the substance [words indistinct] certain influence on the world public opinion and on the opinion in nonaligned countries and on progressive democratic public in the world.

Consensus will be attained on main international problems and the necessary action. This means that unity will be manifested parallel with the differences, and in differences and despite the differences. Unity, speaking tentatively, unity in the readiness to go together into action, and not the unity which is neither ideological nor fully political nor one which is perhaps fully identical on the stands on individual questions.

Some people in certain nonaligned countries are expressing the view that the movement had gained too much in its extent, that it includes countries which are not nonaligned in the full sense of the word, that for this reason differences and conflicts break out in the movement which encumber it and which make it less and less capable of (?activity) and of action.

It is not the extent [of the movement] which is the cause of these differences; in a broad outline we can pinpoint two roots and two origins of these differences.

One root is the objective historic, geographic, social, political, cultural and economic circumstances which engender differences, clashes and conflicts between individual nonaligned countries. One Caribbean politician said to me: We understand that you can conduct this policy both towards the Soviet Union and towards the United States and towards China, etc. However, you too should understand us that we here are in the jaws of U.S. imperialism and that while it wants to gobble us we cannot pursue some finely balanced policy towards the great powers, etc. Other circumstances too act as a cause of conflicts among nonaligned countries. Not all these conflicts between nonaligned countries were thought out, planned or provoked by imperialist or hegemonist headquarters. Many arose for these objective reasons. The second root is the penetration of the influence of the blocs and of the great powers on individual nonaligned countries and the group of countries compelled to turn to the great powers and blocs for economic and military assistance, for assistance with experts, etc. Often "the payment" of this assistance is by shifting their policy and political stands towards the requirements of the interests of the powers (?on which) they are to a certain extent dependent.

Accordingly, the range of the movement is the least responsible [for differences in the nonaligned movement] which is what some of our good friends think, and publicly state, stressing the need for new cohesion and believing that economic questions should be given priority and we should concentrate on them, etc., relegating others to a secondary position.

Undeniably, these questions are exceptionally important for the nonaligned movement and it is true that around them there exists a fairly well expressed unity of stands and actions of the movement. But the struggle to maintain the movement in the direction of the principles set out as the basic and authentic principles and objectives as far back as the Belgrade (?conference and later) developed at all summit conferences was always given, is given today and will be given primacy.

In the present difficult international situation, the conference in New Delhi is of exceptionally great importance, greater than it would have been in a peaceful world situation. Yugoslavia will act in New Delhi with this sort of approach.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE REVIEWS FOREIGN POLICY

LD172106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--The worsened international situation coupled with the depending of the crisis of detente and the persistance of focuses of crisis in the world make it necessary for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) to further intensify cooperation with all workers' and progressive parties in the world, it was stressed at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Commission of International Cooperation.

The session considered and adopted reports on recent visits by LCY delegations to the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of Austria, the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Swedish Left Party-Communists and the 13th Congress of the Communist Party of Colombia.

In the discussion it was said that cooperation with the Communist Party of Austria should be further developed. This party, it was said, has a positive attitude to the solving of the problem of the Slovene and Croatian minorities in Austria.

The session assessed that cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers' Party of Korea is developing successfully and that it contributes to the comprehensive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, two socialist and non-aligned countries. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Workers' Party of Korea, the same as Yugoslavia and Korea, both show the wish and the readiness to further promote cooperation, bilateral and international alike, especially cooperation in the non-aligned movement.

The session also adopted a report on the visit of an F.L.N. delegation to Yugoslavia. It was established that cooperation between the LCY and the F.L.N. is developing successfully and that it contributes to the successful development of overall relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria, two friendly and non-aligned countries.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL VIEWS BUDGET SHORTFALL

LD180826 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1212 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Summary] Belgrade, 16 Dec (TANJUG)--Not even today, 1 day before the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly, have the delegates in the chamber's Committee for Finance coordinated their views on rebalancing the federal budget for 1980. The sum of 14.8 billion dinars is involved, which is the shortfall in this year's federal budget. The Federal Executive Council had proposed that the resources be found within the potential of the Yugoslav business banks, without increasing republican and provincial contributions to the federal budget.

It was said at the committee session today that the situation, with regard to financing certain users of federal budget funds, is rather complex. Now, at the end of the fiscal year, we are short of considerable sums of money which obviously has given rise to some considerable nervousness among some consumers in view of the fact that rebalancing of the budget is behind schedule and planned revenue has failed to materialize. The Federal Executive Council had proposed that the volume of budget expenditure in 1980 be increased from the planned 128 to 132 billion dinars to cover expenditures incurred in the wake of revaluation.

The consumers of these funds are the Yugoslav People's Army and federal organs and organizations. This amounts to just under 4 billion dinars. The difference of 14.8 billion dinars has come about because of nonfulfilled primary revenue [izvorni pridodi] of the federation, mainly from turnover tax and from customs duties.

However, the republics and provinces also have not insignificant difficulties and during the discussion today some republics said that they understood the difficulties but they could not accept the rebalance of the budget because of their own balance of payments difficulties, or because the additional income was not there. In addition, some republics and provinces believe that federal primary revenue could be higher, while others think that the solution to the problem could be found within the limit of the 128 billion dinar original budget. Some republics and provinces accepted the proposed rebalanced budget barring certain reservations, while some persisted in their opposition.

"At the moment, the situation is very uncertain, indeed. The Federal Executive Council is due to meet tomorrow morning to again examine the stands of the republics and the provinces. However, according to Federal Secretary of Finance Petar Kostic, it is difficult to devise any other solutions except the proposed ones, especially at the end of the fiscal year. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces is meeting at 1700 tomorrow. So there is, despite everything, a chance that some agreement may be attained in the meantime."

BAJRA VIEWS GROUP-OWNERSHIP RELATIONS IN MEDIA

AU161320 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on speech by Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, at a BORBA round-table conference on the topic "Essence, Socialization and Democratization of Public Media"--date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Group-Ownership Behavior

The presence of group-ownership relations and behavior in certain information collectives, a certain isolation of the editorial offices from views, ideas and criticism that come from the social public, a slow deprofessionalization of the public word and the monopoly of journalists, editors and editorial offices over the public word, an insufficient organization and openness of the sources of information and so forth--all this negatively reflects on qualitative, objective and complete information for the public, and on transforming public organs into social platforms for expressing and coordinating socialist self-managing pluralist interests.

In connection with a transformation of public organs into public social platforms, both within certain information collectives as well as outside them, we are encountering two equally damaging ideological and political phenomena. Individuals--advocates of liberalistic views, and I would also say of liberalist behavior--stress that the notion of a public platform rules out every class and party characteristic of the public organs, and they go so far as to fabricate a false confrontation between politics and the press, between politics and journalism. For these liberalist individuals and groups the organs of social influence and the organizations of the League of Communists in the collectives of information activity represent an "intervention" and "restriction" of free journalist and public organs.

On the other hand, in certain circles the economic and political technocracy longs for, and sometimes succeeds in, a telephone-editorial policy of "firm hand" and for transforming the public organs into mere conveyors for somebody. I believe that in both these two cases, the liberalist and technocratic views and behavior, what is involved is the aspiration to preserve the existing monopoly or to gain new monopolies on and privatization of information and the public social platform and organs.